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[J. HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT.]

## REVIEWS.

*The Princess; or, The Beguine.* By Lady Morgan. 3 vols. London: Bentley.

WITHOUT question Lady Morgan is one of the most readable of living writers. It is in vain that political critics say she is careless and flippant—walks too high-kilted at times, like the heroine of the old song; loves too much the society of landless princesses, and countesses with three tails; lards her robust English with oily Italian and vinous French; and that, upon occasion, she huddles her incidents too thick together, and compels us to jump to the conclusion of her story, as her countryman leapt Newry canal—after seven miles of a race. All this may be true, yet, in spite of it, we read on, and cannot lay down her book; nay, we are troubled in our dreams with her humorous or sad imaginings, and, wakening earlier than usual, return to her volumes. What is all this but an illustration of what Goldsmith said, “that a book might be delightful with fifty faults, or unreadable without a single absurdity”? In the works of Lady Morgan, and in none more so than in the one before us, there is life, and feeling, and humour, and naïveté in every page. Her heroes and heroines are creatures of flesh and blood, copied from life and not from books; they talk politics upon occasion, it is true, and occasionally not a little nonsense; nor are they at all averse to scandal—yet they never cease to interest us—such is her natural ease of expression, and such her command of character. Her chief sin is that of—to coin a word—foreignizing our language: she cannot pay a compliment without putting it in French; nor can a thrush sing, or a lark call down from the cloud, without her quoting Italian to show that they did so in a natural way. Of this she seems to have no wish to be cured; yet it is a disease—and, through her example, perhaps, a spreading one. Now to the work before us.

‘The Princess’ is a novel of politics, preaching, painting, high life and low life, with an agreeable seasoning of coterie scandal. We see by sundry mysterious hints in the newspapers, that some of the scenes are painted from real life; that one or more of the devout dowagers and lively countesses are copies from certain high-bred originals,—nay, that the heroine herself is a splendid personation of a well-known foreign princess, whose beauty and talents lately influenced the London world of fashion. Such as move within that charmed circle may amuse themselves by comparing the likenesses; for ourselves, we care little whether the characters be real or imaginary, providing they are true to the times and to human nature, and we think they are both. The leading events of the story occur in the year 1833, and the scene is laid in London and in Belgium. Though domestic life, English and foreign, is the subject laid out for the pencil, the artist has introduced upon her canvas matters

public and political, and, in one or two places, her narrative is overburthened with these details. By many—those who do not altogether love Lady Morgan—this work will be regarded as an attempt to exalt the Belgians in the scale of nations, to write them up into a people of heroic feeling and high genius. With her, indeed, they are

Too wise, too good, too brave, too every thing; and she seems never so happy or so much at home as when she is handing some Belgian up to fame who had painted a picture, written a pamphlet, or snapped a pistol during those bright days on which they recovered their freedom.

We have already given some intimation of the nature of the story; we must, for the sake of our readers, lift the curtain a little higher. It has been well named, for Princess Schaffenhausen reigns and rules throughout; it begins with her, and with her it ends. She enacts the parts of Princess, Beguine, and Artist, and moves in them all with uncommon ease, and a happy negligence. As a Princess she charms and outshines the choicest London coterie, by her conversation, her dresses, and her parties. She attracts the regard of the Marquis of Montessor, Lord St. Leger, and Lord Allington, and the love or the envy—we scarcely know which—of the Marchioness of Montessor, the Lady St. Leger, and others of that stamp. But the pair over whom she exerts the greatest influence is Sir Frederick Mottram and his lady; the first a proud and eloquent Tory, and a hater of the Belgians, the latter a creature heartless and beautiful, whose chief pleasures are dress and company. As Sir Frederick looks upon the fair foreigner, his mind is haunted with images of other times, and he feels, without knowing how to account for it, that his acquaintance with the Princess did not commence in London. The lady, on the other hand, though all politeness and high breeding, seems to have a double object in view, which she hides from all, namely, to gain the affections of Sir Frederick Mottram, and to convert him to the cause of Belgium and freedom. In consequence of a slight difference with his heartless wife, Sir Frederick flies from London and goes to the Netherlands; there he is encountered by our Princess, in the costume of one of the charitable sisters, and is entangled into company and conversations which shake his Toryism a little. The Nun is no sooner gone, than the Princess re-appears as the artist Marguerite, and charms the Englishman, by her beauty, her wit, and her genius, out of his Island prejudices, even to the extent of forgetting his wife. In the midst of all this, his wife makes her appearance, only to elope with a certain Lord Alfred; Sir Frederick discovers that the Princess, the Nun, and Marguerite are not only one person, but an early as well as lovely acquaintance—a cousin too, with Irish as well as Polish blood in her veins. This discovery makes him more in love than ever—he offers

his hand, which the Princess refuses, saying, that in all the disguises which she wore, and in all the scenes which she had planned, her sole object was to serve her country.

In such a work, excellent passages are not difficult to find. What some of the leading lords of fashion in London thought, or rather said, about the heroine of the tale, may be gathered from the following conversation which took place in the Opera House:—

“I know her to be a *grande et puissante dame*. The Prince, her late husband, was one of those rich Belgic, German, Spanish princes, you know, like the De Lignes and the D’Arem-bourgs; and the *on dit* goes that he left her all his wealth not entailed:—his vineyards touch dear Metternich’s.”

“By Jove!” said Lord Alfred, rubbing his hands, ‘that makes one’s mouth water. How I should like to drink her health in her own Johannisberg, in her castle on the Rhine. Besides, she really is quite charming.’

“Yes,” lisped Mrs. St. Leger, ‘I knew she would *far* *furor* in London—she is so rich, and so odd, and dresses beyond everything; and then so *very* clever,—she speaks five languages, and paints like a professional artist.’

“Still there is something *louche* about her,” said Mr. St. Leger. ‘She made a great sensation at Frankfort, visited all the hospitals, left money for the *Hospice des Aliénés*, and for la *Maison des Orphelines*; and pattered about the town with a *Béguine*, a sort of sister of charity; *se frottant partout*, as the bourgeois said—for she not only visited the prisons, but the prisoners of state who had got up the *révolution manquée* of last year, la *canaille*! People thought that odd.’

“Charity covereth a multitude of sins,” said Colonel Winterbottom; ‘and the Princess has a tolerable list to clothe, if report here speaks truth.’

“What sins? venial or venal?” asked Lord Alfred.

“German morals are not strait-laced,” replied the Colonel.

“As ours are,” added Lord Allington, drily.

“Oh! for facility of divorce and left-hand marriages—*passé*. But when it comes to a trifle of murder,—” continued Colonel Winterbottom, shaking his head and looking through his glass.

“You don’t mean that?” said Lord Alfred, anxiously.

“St. Leger might tell you, if he pleased,” said the Colonel.

“St. Leger placed his finger on his lips with a mysterious air.

“So you are too diplomatic!—Well, then, the story goes, that she contrived to get rid of her first husband in order to marry the second.”

“*Bagatella!*” exclaimed Lord Allington.

“Poignard, or prussic acid!” asked Captain Levison, drawing up his cravat.

“She stopped his mouth with a handkerchief, after a smoking-bout,” said the Colonel.

“She had better have stopped it with damages, as we do in moral England,” said Lord Allington.

“But, after all,” added Captain Levison, ‘there may not be a word of truth in the story, which may be all got up by radical papers and whig journals. Her suppers are so very good!’

"And if there were truth in it," said Lord Alfred, "these things depend so much upon circumstance!—A fine woman energized by passion!—jealousy, for instance—Eh! Allington? your duchess at Rome and her courier, to wit!"

"Yes, hers was meridian blood: but a cold phlegmatic German! a *vrouw* killing her over-fed *graf*, and with a halter for a stiletto—Pah! there's no poetry in that."

"It was not a halter," said the Colonel; "it was a *fichu brodé*, which led to the discovery."

"Un assassinat à la petite maîtresse," said Mrs. St. Leger, tittering: "but, somehow, I don't think those things are so very much minded abroad."

"No matter," said Lord Alfred. "She is a personage—an aristocrat, and will therefore be exposed to all sorts of calumnies here; but she has had the most rapid and complete success of any foreigner since the beautiful Gallitzin, who turned our fathers' heads some thirty years ago."

"*Succès de vogue*," said Lord Allington, with whom it was notorious the Princess was no favourite. "I have seen so many of those 'complete successes' die out before the season was over!"

We have said that Sir Frederick Mottram and his beautiful lady lived on uneasy terms: he disliked the attentions paid to her by a certain Claude Campbell, nor did he approve of her regard for the Princess herself, concerning whose character he had doubts; he wrote a letter of reproof to his lady, who communicated the circumstance to a friend, the Marchioness of Montessor, in these remarkable words:—

"DEAREST GEORGY,—Do come to me if you can. If you are too delicate or too pious to dine out on Sundays, at least look in on me after church. I want you most particularly, and cannot go to Arlington-street, because I am regularly done up, after this last week. Besides, I have really no means of going out, or I would try and go to you to-night. Sir Frederick has taken the second coachman to Lady John's; and Saunders says he has got the influenza, from being out all night, and every night this week: but *Félicité* says he's sulky, because he lost five hundred to the Duke's coachman at Epsom. Servants are becoming really too bad."

"But I have got into such a mess, dear!—Sir Frederick is grown so tiresome and ill-tempered, you have no idea. If by chance you have seen your husband or Lord Aubrey to-day, they must have told you of the scene in the Round-room last night. It was vulgar and brutal, and a great triumph to the Greenfelts, the tiresome M'Querys, and other quizzes whom I have cut this season. Unluckily, I did not get home from the dear Princess's *media-noche* (which was beyond beyond) till four this morning. Sir F. sat up till three, and then wrote me *such* a note, you have no idea! In short, it is becoming no joke: he hinted at separation if I did not give up the Princess; and all sorts of nonsense about her bad reputation, as if she was worse than other foreign women of her rank and fortune."

Lady Georgiana, a pious lady, living in Belgrave Square, gives her afflicted friend advice at once: she understands well the ways of high life, and how to maintain appearances—here is a lesson:—

"I keep your page, dear child, to take this back, as I do not let my servants out on Sundays, except to church. I heard all about the scene in the Round-room—not from the inseparables, for I have not seen my husband or Lord Aubrey to-day. I had not come from church, when they looked in. I did hear it though, in full, from Lady Anastasia M'Query, just as I was getting into my chair, in the porch

of St. James's, (like Clarissa, I am never too ill to go to church). She thrust her long scraggy neck down into the chair, and smelt so of garlic, (you know all the ladies M'Query eat Bologna sausages for breakfast,) that I have been obliged to have the chair fumigated; and caught fresh cold by letting the window down coming across the square. She was full of the scene last night. She said that Sir Frederick actually dragged you away by the arm; that cousin Claude came to the rescue, and that the Princess clapped you on the back, and cried '*Courage, mon enfant*!': and then, alluding to Sir Frederick's plebeian origin, she exclaimed, 'Hey! mi Leddy Montessor,—but the Duke is weel servit: a pretty alliance for Lady Frances de Vere! what would you ha' fra' a cat but her skin?'

"Well, my child, this is all very bad, I allow. Such things give a *ridicule ineffaçable*! but remember, no separation! mind that. First, in a religious point of view, separation is sinful: as St. Paul says, in dear Mrs. Medlicot's 'Tracts of Ton,' 'Let not the wife depart from the husband.' Besides, there is all the difference in the world, dear, between a princely mansion in Carlton-terrace and a 'box' in Cadogan-place, or a *sweet little* cottage at Tonbridge; and believe me, Fanny sweetest, it will come to that. Remember Lady Ascot, who parted from her husband, intact as to character, and from mere incompatibility of temper; yet how she went down! Who ever hears or speaks of her now, though she has a house at Brighton, and goes to the Queen's balls? Nothing should induce you to part from Sir Frederick. Your conscience tells you that you are innocent and Sir F. wrong—I do not dispute it; and there are many reasons to warrant your opposing his vulgar caprices and plebeian prejudice; the more extraordinary in the son of an actress, who, of course, was not over rigid. But remember, 'all things that are lawful are not expedient,' as Mrs. Medlicot says; and as the Princess is going away, and actually leaves London for the Continent at the end of the season, I would make a virtue of necessity, and offer to give her up at once. The Princess knows all the bitter things Sir Frederick says of her, and would be the first to laugh at your hesitating. Do anything rather than come to a separation, which is foolish, vulgar, and highly irreligious."

The result was, that Sir Frederick, accompanied by an Irish servant, who puts his master and himself into many curious situations, went to the continent, to mend his health and forget Lady Frances; there it is his fortune to meet with a sort of "salvage man" of Ireland, Sir Ignatius Dogherty, one of the most amusing and original characters in the whole work. Here are some of his comments on the conduct of Sir Frederick Mottram, to whom, among other civilities, he had lent a change of linen:—

"I say, Doctor, did ever you see such a Don as that, with his snuff-the-moon look? Would any one think, now, that it was my shirt he's gallivanting away in—my fine new, baby-linen-warehouse best shirt, never worn since washed; or that it's your new black silk stiffener he's philandering off with, and my lady's white French tamboored cambric pocket-handkerchief peeping out of his pocket?—and not as much as 'Thank ye, or, I'll see you by and by,' or 'Will you take a glass of anything?' nor even an illusion to it! Well, 'pon my daisy! that's a cool chap; like the rest of them English quality, who'll take all from me Irish, and divel a word of thanks after! What did I ever get for the shell-work grotto, framed and glazed, and made by the Ladies of the Ascension, that I gave the Marchioness when she put up at my house? or for the picture of 'Maria and her goat,' worked

on white satin by the Ladies of Mercy at Cork convent, that I won at a raffle, and gave to Lady Mary, in regard of the place I expected?—or what will ever ye get, Kitty Dogherty, by your great friend, Lady Anny Statius Mac Query, that wore the wheels off our bran new carriage at Brighton, and stifled the life out of me by stuffing herself into our little fly every night; who made you ask all her fine frinds to your party; who laughed at Lady Dixon, and thin refused to prisint you at Coorte! or get you invited, like the Connors and Smiths, to the Queen's balls."

We must spare some space for Lawrence Fegan, the Irish follower of Sir Frederick: it is the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, and a little serious counsel, and not a little strong drink, induce him, as he is in a Catholic land, to personate his namesake. Here he is drawn at full length:—

"Sir Frederick dressed himself with celerity; and, hastening down stairs, found that the large and handsome kitchen, which he had admired, *en passant*, on the previous evening, for its order and cleanliness, was now the scene of festive confusion. The votarists, who had been thus 'thanking the gods amiss,' were in the act of arranging themselves round a profusely spread table, at the head of which sat Fegan, in his figure and costume a copy of the picture of St. Lawrence broiling on his own gridiron, which hung over the kitchen chimney."

"Fegan saw, and rising respectfully, approached his master, pulling the forelock of his laurel-crowned brow, and scraping a bow."

"What does all this mean?" asked Sir Frederick.

"It manes, plaze your honor," said Fegan, half tipsy, and wholly confused, "that I am St. Lawrence on the gridiron. I hopes your honor is not displeased, sir, in regard of its being the faiste of ould St. Lawrence, glory be to his name! And these are the raal Christians, Sir Frederick; and a fine people they are,—and the gridiron, sir, and it's being my own saint's day, and namesake! Mrs. Cook here, with the curish dress and the gold bobs in her ears, has had the pulteness, Sir Frederick, to make me the king of the faiste, and had an iligant ball out in the ramise; and Mrs. Cook did me the honor to lade off with me, in regard of my name being Lawrence Fegan, like the saint's, your honor; and that's all, sir."

Sir Frederick Mottram is now in Belgium; everywhere he is made to see and feel the newly-awakened spirit of the people; nevertheless, he refuses not to take his eyes from the "movement" to look at works of art—for your Tories are sometimes men of taste. There is something of the Princess, now in the dress of a Beguine, and something of an heroic artist, in the following sketch:—

"The observing old woman had caught the eyes of Sir Frederick, which were turned towards the door, as it creaked on its hinges."

"I am all attention, mother," he replied, smiling.

"I thought Hemlink had been a pupil of the brothers Van Eyke," said the Brugois, "who, with due submission to your great master, were the founders of the Flemish school."

"Well, then, you thought wrong," said the *Béguine*, sulkily. "Hemlink was his own master, as the story goes. He had enrolled himself a simple soldier in our troops, and fought hard, I warrant, for the independence of Flanders, against the Philips and the Lewises, until, worn out with fatigue, wounds, and what not, he came, poor, sick, and suffering, to our gates. Belgium had always her *blesés, voyageurs*! Well, here he was: the Sisters of St. Augustin showed the very ward and bed where

he lay; for we *Béguines* do duty here for sweet Jesus's sake. The hospital, by right, is served by the *Sœurs Augustines*; but they are now too few and scattered to do duty. John Hemlink, rest his soul! recovered slowly, and was wont to sit under that portico where you passed the patients; and he there began to draw little miniatures, and executed that shrine of St. Ursula, which people came far and near to see, till our little chapel became another Loretto. Who but John Hemlink now! The town grew proud of him, and the magistrates gave him his *congé*; and it was in gratitude for the charity he received here, that he painted this picture for our hall. And here, messieurs, he is himself—*quel joli garçon!* She drew aside a curtain as she spoke, and the handsome head and figure of the painter, in the dress of the patients of the hospital, stood out from its background, and appeared almost to meet the admiration it elicits from the spectator. Underneath was inscribed, 'OPUS JOHANNIS HEMLINK, 1379.'

"What an interval between this 1379 and 1833!" exclaimed Sir Frederick, as he stood gazing on the fresh and noble picture: "What immortality of genius!"

Mad. Marguerite, the artist, succeeds the *Béguine*; Sir Frederick is touched by her words, by her genius, yet he fails to discover the Princess, so well did she disguise her looks and art in her new character:—

"But genius has so many resources! How you people of genius must laugh at the world!"

"And how, in return, the world makes genius weep!" she replied. "How many of the highly-organised creatures whose works now surround us have lived only to suffer: some died of want, and all submitted to the humiliating indignity of being patronised."

"Yes; and patronised, too, by the dulness that understood them not, or by the malignity which converts patronage into an instrument of torture. Yet there are minds to whom the patronage and protection of genius would afford the highest, the purest source of pride and felicity; the only one, perhaps, they can know."

"I have no great confidence in such protection," was the stern reply. "It is but another name for dependence; and who that are conscious of genius, who that feel the god within them, would submit to that? No, sir: the gifted must pay their penalty. To be superior to our species, is a moral unfitness. It places its victim out of the ban of ordinary society; above it, perhaps, but still out of it. This is the alien-act of Nature. Time-serving and ductile mediocrity will always have the best of it. Whoever ventures to enlighten the world by the discovery of truth, is the doomed martyr of contemporary ignorance; while the talents that delight it, realize the old fable of the "Night-ingale and the Thorn."

"Her voice fell to a melancholy cadence. The animation that had given the brilliant mobility of youth to her features had fled; and an expression deeply meditative, as of one who held sad communion with the past, contracted her dark brows into a care-worn and desponding look. There was a momentary silence, from which she was the first to break.

"But you, sir," she said, "you have always been prosperous and rich. It is for your smiles that artists work and live. You are, doubtless, one of the rich English *milords*."

"Then turning abruptly away, and resuming her usual tone, she pointed to a picture painted by Gabriel Metz, and dated 1652.

"This gem," she said, "is called "*La Leçon de Musique*."

"I know of no peril," said Sir Frederick, "greater than that to which a man is exposed either in giving or taking lessons in the arts or philosophy from a beautiful woman; her voice

sinks to the heart, while the sentiments it expresses rouse all the higher sympathies of our nature."

"You speak with feeling, monsieur."

"With experience," he replied emphatically, and still gazing on her grave but beautiful face.

"This woman's head," she continued, "is very ideal for a Flemish beauty. You see here the idealism communicated to the Flemish school by Vandyke, and copied by Murillo. Compare this head with the florid, fleshy solidity of Rubens's conjugal seraglio."

"But all that is called idealism," replied Sir Frederick, "must be based in fact, and have an existence in nature. I have a type of that very head in my own recollection, as if I had seen some living Murillo."

"Such types, however, are rare: one seldom sees such a brow as that, or such a bend of the neck; a grace not beyond the reach of art, but its perfection."

"I have seen very recently just such a brow and such a bend."

"Oh!" she said carelessly, "between pictures and individuals there will occasionally be found an accidental likeness. But, alas! the grace, the beauty, the bright types of long-passed visions, leave nothing behind them but this canvas mimicry. Nature, exhausting as rapidly as she creates, soon brings the brightest original to this!"—She pointed to the head of an old woman, by Denner, painted with all that minute attention to decaying nature in which that Dutch master excels.

"The Dutch school," she continued, "is in this respect divine—that it is the temple of old women, where their furrows are adored, and every dell has the charm of a dimple for admiring posterity."

A letter written by our Irish traveller, Sir Ignatius Dogherty, to his man of business, Cornelius Macdermot, unfolds the character of the writer, and the condition of Ireland—it contains the history of that island's sorrows in small compass:—

"Hotel de Belview, Brussels.

"MY DEAR CORNEY.—You'll wonder greatly to hear from me from this outlandish place; and it is to my own entire amazement surely that I find myself in it; and if I wasn't an old fool, and the biggest breathing this day, sorrow step would I put my foot in it; and may thank my lady and her new doctor, (a great *che shin* sir, one Doctor Rodolf de Burgo, a third cousin, once removed, as he says, of the Clanrickards;—but *nabobish*,) for the way I am in, after spending more money in the last six months than I'd have occasion for in as many years at Shanballymac, and live like an Irish king, and better.

"This comes hoping that you are well, also Mrs. Macdermot and the little *colleens*; and, secondly, to say that I must draw on you for another five hundred pounds to carry on the war; which I hope will pay our way to Spaw and back again to Kerry, where my Lady Dogherty has been ordered to drink the Spaw water; she that made such dry faces at Ballyspellan, and had the offer of Mount Pleasant near the salt water at Duleary (now Kinsale)! And in regard of the five hundred pounds, my dear Macdermot, if there is not so much in the till, I'd drive them Morans without delay, and sell off the promises. You've been too aisy intirely with them, man alive! Oh! it's myself knows them well: always a sick child, or a bad potatoe saison, and the man a crock, and the woman a poor strel; and they setting up for gentleman farmers, that were no better than cotters on Lord Kinnure's estate, till they came and flopped themselves down upon my green acres, divel's luck to them! offering over the heads of the old tenants, which was the cause of all the murders, and brought three as fine boys to the gallows as ever was hanged, in or out of it. As

to the hay harvest, I lave it to your own judgment; but sold it must be, with the stock of Clonmakillen; for, my dear Mac, money I must have, cost what it may, to get out of this humbugging place, where there was no rebellion nor revolution at all; but just as quiet as Shanballymac, the day after the fair. And you'll be wanting the worth of your postage, half of which I've to pay myself before they'll let a taste of this letter pass the post-office! There's liberality for yez, in the Frinch republicans!

"Well, sir, it's all from bad to worse, from the blessed day I bid farewell to the Hill of Howth. I told you of the ruination was going on at Brighton, and the junketting and the picnicing of my Lady, and Laura Lady Dickson;—and it's prettily picked and nicked too we were; and they told me by way of a makeweight, that I'd get everything here, sir, for nothing at all at all, and thank me for taking. Oh! yes, indeed! Anyhow, I had my substantial rump-stake, and my glass of port, and my tumbler of punch, at Brighton, not all as one as here, where I dine at a grand table-d'ot, covered over with outlandish dishes, and nothing to ate but just a wish-wash of soup and a peck of sparrows, like what the boys after a birding roast fifty on a string in Ireland: and, *enter new*, as my Lady says, it a'n't with sparrows and tom-tits that we put off the people in th' ould times at the Stag's Horns; but the best of rounds of beef and cabbage, and turkies and trimmings, and the sucking chickens and bacon, and greens. But it makes my Lady faint if I only hint at them times, trying to consale all from the doctor; as if, sooner or later, the butter won't come out of the strabour."

During a grand entertainment given in the forest, like those of Boccacio, Sir Frederick is led to a historical spot by Mad. Marguerite—the work abounds in these brilliant bits:—

"Ah!" she said, "you have selected your *bel respiro* well. I pray you mark the spot; it is that on which Charles the Fifth took his last leave of his family, and of the allies of his power, the day he abdicated. What a group! what a scene! I have sketched it as the subject of a future picture."

"The scene," said Sir Frederick, "is exquisitely beautiful; but the historical interest you now attach to it is infinitely more interesting. What a lesson on the vanity of human passions!"

"And what a lesson on the vanity of that unlimited power beyond what man should trust with man!" she replied. "Look at that German, that Italian, those Poles, all victims of the despotism still subsisting, still flourishing, which it was the ambition of Charles to establish; for that he laboured and fought, and for what?—to die of religious melancholy and ennui in a cloister! The music, which still rings in my ears, is a fearful comment on the story."

"The music you allude to breathes of sentiment, of passion, of enthusiasm; but I do not see by what reasonable association it connects itself with the despotism (if so you will call it) of Charles the Fifth."

"It breathes of human suffering, of national degradation, of force, of injustice; and it repeats the tale of centuries of wrong, enacted in every kingdom of continental Europe to this present day. And for whose benefit did the candidate for universal monarchy and unmixed despotism raise this superstructure of evil? Think of the successors of Charles. The foundress of the stock was Joan the mad: Charles the Fifth died mad; Philip the Second lived in ferocious delirium; and his bigoted and stultified successors exhibited, in scarcely less striking characters, their intellectual monstrosity. *Au reste*, you were at the congress of Vienna, and can tell whether the successors to the power and the inheritors of the blood of the universal monarchist are either better or happier than their predecessor."



Mad. Marguerite begins now to discover herself to Sir Frederick: more will like than dislike the way in which she effects it. During these meetings and discussions—we believe we ought to have said flirtations—Lady Frances Mottram arrives with Lady Montessor, Lord Alfred, Claude Campbell, and others, when the following conversation on matrimonial delinquencies takes place: it is not known yet that the Princess and Mad. Marguerite were one and the same:—

"The three great ladies were now 'in colloquy sublime and high divan.' Lady Montessor, stretched on her couch, was supported by pillows soft and glowing as summer clouds, her feet covered with a cashmere shawl. The Princess was seated beside her in an easy chair, and Lady Frances, at her feet, on a *tabouret*. Their discussion was warm, though carried on in a low tone. Lady Frances's manner was vehement, and her countenance more than usually marked by expression.

"You will never tell me, Princess," she said; "Sir Frederick's leaving Brussels the day of my arrival is decisive; and his conduct for the last six months will justify my appealing to the protection of my friends, and demanding a separation."

"Nonsense, child," said Lady Montessor.

"His insupportable temper," continued Lady Frances; "his negligence; his selling my own villa—I call it mine, since he gave it me at the birth of Emilius; his hating every one I love; his refusing to associate with my own particular set last season; his refusing to meet you, Princess, at his own table; his killing my poor Coco; and, above all, his ordering me not to join him . . . . What do you say to that, Georgy?"

"Why, dearest, I say that the whole thing is in bad taste, and very like the quarrels of two lovesick children. Why should a man and wife quarrel about anything, as long as they have the means to follow their own separate way?"

"Exactly," said the Princess. "Live and let live."

"I now speak in a mere worldly sense," continued the Marchioness; "in a religious point of view, as poor dear Medlicot says, I think the last folly married people can commit, is to part, even when there is a little cause for jealousy; but I don't place under that head an habitual predilection for the society of some particular individual, which time has rendered respectable."

"A thing perfectly well understood in Germany and Italy," said the Princess.

"And in London, too," interrupted Lady Montessor. "I could instance fifty such things at this moment among our own friends, where the husband, the wife, and the friend form—a—that is, a . . . ."

"A *triangolo equilatero*," said the Princess, quietly.

"But," said Lady Frances, vehemently, "that would be impossible with us! Day and night, fire and water, are not more opposed than Sir Frederick and . . . ."

"Your parrot!" added the Princess, coolly. (Lady Montessor laughed.) "And therefore your husband got rid of it; and he may again rid himself, by a process equally violent and short, of any other object that may be obnoxious to his feelings."

"If I thought that," said Lady Frances passionately, the blood rushing over her fair face, "I should at once know how to *prendre mon parti*. I am capable of making any sacrifice, sooner than be tyrannized by a man so every way my inferior."

"How very much in love with him you must be!" said the Princess.

"I in love with him!—never! and he knows it. I was sacrificed to his wealth and his broughs. There was nothing in common between us. I thought him vulgar when I married; at

least, he was not like the men I was accustomed to; and I never could get over the idea, that if his father had not succeeded in his contracts with government, instead of my marrying his son, my housekeeper would have been buying his gridirons."

"She burst into a fit of laughter, in which she was joined by Lady Montessor, who, in the intervals between lozenge and lozenge, languidly added, 'Yes—there is something in that. Lord Aubrey says that different men are made in different moulds: something about porcelain and the pottery; I forget now.'"

"Just that," said Lady Frances, smiling; "Lord Aubrey is so clever when he *does* speak. A little hard, though, to get on with at first: did not you find it so, Georgy?"

"He is not demonstrative," said the languid Marchioness; "but that suits me; I should die of a *beau parler*."

"And then his eyes are never silent," added Lady Frances musingly.

"Lady Montessor raised hers to her friend, with so strange an expression, that Lady Frances coloured through her rouge; and averting her head, she added,

"Don't you think so, Princess?"

"Lord Aubrey's head is so handsome altogether," replied the Princess, "that one would be tempted to think there was something in it,—if one did not know to the contrary!"

"You are very severe!" observed Lady Montessor carelessly.

"Very!" reiterated Lady Frances. "But nothing under the head of a Metternich satisfies the Princess."

"I think I could make something of Sir Frederick Mottram," said the Princess dryly.

"It is more than I could ever do," said Lady Frances.

"So I should suppose," said Madame Schaffhausen; "but that being beyond your reach, suppose you try to gain his heart; 'tis the old trick a woman is sure to win, if she knows how to play her cards."

"When I play for hearts," said Lady Frances, "I promise you it shall be for higher stakes than—in short, nothing risk, nothing have."

"And when you have risked all," said the Princess, "what do you expect to gain?"

"What?" said Lady Frances, with a passionate expression, and throwing up her eyes.

"There was a momentary pause in the conversation; and the Princess sat, with her keen glance fixed on the face of Lady Frances Mottram, as if she was reading every lineament, and extorting a conclusion from every line.

"At all events," resumed Lady Frances, "I happen just now to have the cards in my own hands. Sir Frederick the moral, or, at least, the reformed; for since he sighed in vain at the feet of our Marchesa—you know we were once rivals, Princess"—(Lady Montessor smiled faintly)—"he has had no *belle passion*, and has been doing the proper—Well, *mes amours*, I know it for a fact, that Sir Frederick has a *chère amie* travelling with him, with whom he went off on the very night of my arrival; and if I should follow him to Spa (which he knows I won't), I should be very much *de trop*."

The heroine having accomplished the conversion of Sir Frederick Mottram to the cause of Belgium, and fulfilled all the purposes for which she chose to appear in so many characters, puts on the Princess once more, and turns suddenly round on her wondering friends:—

"Sir Frederick does me honour," said the Princess, turning full round, in all the blaze of beauty and brilliants; the one enhanced by the blush that mantled on her cheek, and the fire that sparkled in her eye; the other relieved by the black head and robe by which they were contrasted. It would have been difficult to conceive

a more striking picture than that presented at the moment by this splendid original. It struck even the *nonchalant* Lord Aubrey that he had never before seen the Princess so handsome; it struck Sir Frederick Mottram that the Princess of Schaffhausen was—Madame Marguerite; that Madame Marguerite was the Princess of Schaffhausen;—that . . . . that . . . . that he was himself drunk, dreaming, or mad!"

Doubtless, some of our readers regret that it has not been our pleasure to quote one or more of the political scenes; but Lady Morgan's opinions and feelings on the great question of national independence, are diffused through the work, rather than gathered into chapters or passages; and we desired, by giving varied specimens of human character, and the manners of the times, to draw public attention to this very clever and interesting as well as instructive work.

*Views and Descriptions of Cyclopiæ or Pælasgic Remains in Greece and Italy, &c. From Drawings by the late Edward Dodwell, Esq., F.S.A. &c.; intended as a Supplement to his 'Classical and Topographical Tour in Greece.' Folio. London: Richter.*

Mr. Dodwell is a writer to whom the study of archæology, in its widest sense, is largely indebted; for, unfettered by any professional avocations, and possessed of ample means, he devoted a mind richly stored with classical literature, his time, his talents, his fortune, and unwearied zeal, to the investigation of everything connected with the antiquities of Greece. The results of his tour in this classical country, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806, which were published in 1819, have long been valued by those whose pursuits enabled them to judge of the variety of local information, and varied illustration, which those volumes contain. Mr. Dodwell almost constantly resided abroad, occupied in the same researches, and gradually forming a valuable and highly interesting collection of antiquities, whether precious from their exquisite skill of execution, or curious as monuments of art of the remote periods.

It was well known that he had accumulated a vast mass of important drawings; and it was also generally understood, that he had, by his will, directed that the papers which he had prepared for publication, should be published by his heirs, or that he had set apart a specific sum for that purpose. We think that the relations of Mr. Dodwell have hardly been judicious in affixing so enormous a price to the present work. The manner in which it has been got up, does not justify the demand of six guineas and a half for such a volume of lithographic plates. It places the work out of the reach of the general purchaser, and proportionally limits its circulation.

The present subject is one which of later years has much occupied the attention of antiquarians and literary men of the first reputation. Monsieur Petit Radel, Member of the French Institute, and the Signora Dionizi, of Rome, have devoted their best talents to the investigation; the last-named writer having already published a work on the subject, which, however, it has not been our good fortune yet to see. Dodwell himself, in his 'Tour through Greece' (Vol. II. p. 218,) gives a short account of these mys-

terious artificers:—"Pliny says, that, according to Aristotle, towers were invented by the Cyclopians, and, according to Theophrastus, by the Tirynthii. The Scholiast of Statius pretends, that everything that was remarkable for its great size, was said to have been formed by the Cyclopians. The great difficulty, however, is, to ascertain who the Cyclopians were—whence they originated, and at what period they flourished. Strabo had as confused ideas about the Cyclopians, eighteen centuries ago, as we have at present: he says that they were seven in number, and came from Lycia. The Scholiast of Euripides, however, maintains that they were a Thracian nation, so named from one of their kings, and that they were the best artists of the age in which they lived. They appear to have been particularly skilful in constructing military fortifications, and to have diffused their architectural knowledge throughout Greece, and many parts of Italy, Sicily, and Spain. These countries were colonized by the Pelasgi of Greece, who learned the art of military construction from the Thracian nation; but it is more probable, that the Cyclopians themselves were the Pelasgians, who settled at a very early period in the Peloponnesus; for it is generally allowed, that they were strangers, and not Autochthones" (natives).

The style of construction which they introduced continued in general use throughout Greece, from the time of the founding of Tiryns, which is attributed to Prætus, 1379 B.C., to the time of Alexander, about 330 B.C. During this period, embracing about 1050 years, there are four distinct species of this construction: the first, as at Tiryns, "composed of rough unhewn stones, the smallest of which was so large," according to Pausanias, "that it could not be drawn by a pair of mules"—an exaggeration of size, which a personal examination of the ruins enables us to contradict, although some of the masses are of enormous proportions. The spaces formed in the walls by the irregularities of these masses, were formerly filled up with smaller stones, which added more harmony to the structure. The second style, of which there is a fine example in the citadel wall of Mycenæ, was composed of hewn and well-compacted polygons, the small interstices at the angles filled by pebbles, and presenting a surface similar in appearance to that of the ancient Roman pavements. In the third style, the stones, though generally quadrilateral, and placed in horizontal ranges, are of various dimensions, with a mixture of the obtuse, the acute, and rectangle, and having the upper and lower surfaces parallel and horizontal, but the sides not vertical. They are put together in an irregular order;—from two to five or six stories forming a continuous horizontal course—then interrupted by another series of blocks of irregular sizes, the interstices left by angular irregularities being filled up with smaller stones. The fourth and last style, consisted of blocks similar to those last described; but they were selected of like sizes, and they formed continued horizontal courses, rarely broken by stones of irregular magnitude; the lateral joints being seldom, if ever, perpendicular. Thus each distinct period evinced a gradual approach to regular symmetrical construction. It is to be observed, however, that the Cyclopiian walls were, in

practice, almost entirely confined to fortifications and terraces, and were very rarely adopted in the construction of walls of edifices, as in the smaller temple at Thoricus, in Attica.

The present work consists of seventy-one plates, illustrative of Cyclopiian construction in European Greece, and fifty-six plates of examples to be found in Italy. The former plates alone are accompanied by descriptive letter-press, which is so brief and inconclusive, as to prove that they are merely notes to form the groundwork of more enlarged illustrations. Our author notices each example in succession, and defines the style to which it belongs. He has brought together such numerous instances of this mode of construction, that we conceive any future investigation of the subject to be materially facilitated by the variety of examples adduced, and by the minute accuracy with which each specimen is delineated. It is to be regretted that the subjects are not classed either in a geographical or chronological order. Beginning with Tiryns and Mycenæ, and proceeding with the other cities of Peloponnesus, the reader is carried across the Corinthian gulph to Salona, and, passing through Delphi, Chæroneia, and the adjacent towns, is brought to Athens. He then proceeds up towards Thessaly, and then as suddenly is brought back again to Peloponnesus, to contemplate the remains of Arcadia, Orchomenos, and Messenia.

The plates are not lithographed in that superior style of execution which distinguishes works of this class and price in the present day; but the subjects are in general minutely rendered, and are so far sufficiently distinct for the antiquary. Some of the views, as those of the Plain of Argos, and Missolonghi, (pl. 2 and 25,) which are almost panoramic, are given on two separate sheets—whereas, we think, they would have been more interesting had they been united, and folded. The latter would certainly have been much better understood, if the different objects alluded to in the text had been rendered more distinguishable by means of references on the margins of the plates.

*The Sacred History of the World philosophically considered.* Vol. II. By Sharon Turner, F.S.A. London: Longman & Co.

THE piety and learning of Mr. Sharon Turner have deservedly won him universal respect: his historical writings display a mind bent on the discovery of truth—laborious research, through new or little-trodden paths, and a high moral purpose, as rare as it is valuable in modern literature. The design of the volumes before us, is, to show the correspondence, or rather the harmony, which subsists between the writings of Revelation and the works of Creation—to prove that all philosophical investigations, whether into the properties of matter or of mind, lead directly to the belief of a Divine Author, and confirm what he has been pleased to reveal to us respecting his existence and moral government. In the first volume, Mr. Turner undertook to show how the results of natural theology accord with the Mosaic account of the Creation, especially in "the formation and system of the material laws and structure of our globe, and in the various classes of organic and sentient life that appear upon

it:" the present extends the inquiry to the Divine economy in its more special relation to mankind, viewed physically and historically. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of such a subject—but its difficulty is equal to its importance; and we do not deem it detracting from Mr. Turner's well-deserved fame to say, that he has tasked himself beyond his powers. There is much good writing, a great deal of sound thinking, superabundant learning, and a high tone of amiable feeling in the work; but, as a whole, it is lamentably inconclusive. Bold, not to say wild, conjectures are given as solutions of difficulties, which they leave still more difficult; declamations, not always in the purest taste, usurp the place of argument; and almost the only points proved, are those of which nobody ever doubted. Still there is so much of pure philanthropy in every page—such an anxious desire to extend the honour of God and the good of man, that we cannot bring ourselves to pronounce the words of censure; and we feel, after perusing the work, that though we respect the author less, we love the man more.

#### *Journal d'un Déporté non jugé.* Vol. II.

SINCE our former notice of this work (p. 836), we have received the second volume, and shall therefore continue our abstract.

The escape of Pichegru, Barthelemy, the more important and active of the *déportés*, together with the death of many others, left poor Barbé Marbois, and some of his aged companions, to an increase of solitude and suffering. But two were left out of the original number. From this solitude, however, they were somewhat relieved by the arrival of one hundred and ninety-three new convicts, who disembarked at Cayenne in June 1798. These were chiefly ecclesiastics.

Some condemned for fanaticism, others for having shown relics to the people, one for preaching dangerous doctrine, another for having performed mass. There had been neither trial nor judgment. One had been transported in the place of his brother. Another, condemned to quit France in fifteen days, had been kept in prison till the time expired, and was then transported for being found in the country. Some were under twenty.

One of the new batch was the poet, François de Neufchâteau. Another was the superior of the College of Louvain, transported for exorcism, an imaginary crime. Some of the new comers soon attempted, and some effected their escape. The shipwreck of one party is related, accompanied by some singular remarks respecting the hardihood of the Galibi Indians.

The Indian rowers swam all the way to the land, although it took them six hours to reach it. An Indian woman and a child, who were of the crew, helped themselves by holding to a barrel of tafia, which the lightness of the liquor caused to float, and so brought them to the beach. When the Indians are tired of swimming, they lie on their back, and the sea keeps them up immovable. It is said, that they are specifically lighter than us; and such of them as I have tried to carry, I have always found sensibly lighter than the whites.

M. de Marbois's observations on the Indians, whose habits he unfortunately had such ample time to study, are curious and full of interest. But his disquisition on the existence of the Amazons, is, at this day, somewhat out of date. The account of his

domestic life bears witness to the amiability of his character, which seems but to have called forth the severity of his persecutors. On one occasion, after having made some complaint, he is summoned from Sinnamari to Cayenne, and forced to perform the journey on foot, at noonday, tantamount almost to a sentence of death. He is sent back just as cruelly, for signing a petition more ceremoniously than was thought consistent with republican etiquette, or the want of it. At length, however, the Directory itself began to totter, and its agents, foreseeing their fall, thought fit to relax their severity. Marbois and Laffon, all that remained of the old exiles were ordered definitively to repair to Cayenne.

We left Sinnamari (continues M. Marbois) on the 1st of August 1799. I quitted it never to return—that place where my enemies intended to have confined me till the day of my death. A Galibi ran after me; he made me a present of a bow and arrows, and of a collar of tiger's teeth. I turned, for the last time, my looks towards the cabin, that I had inhabited for two whole years. I saluted my cinnamon trees, my bread and clove trees. I went by that road which will long recall to the planters the exile whose work it is. I passed before the cabins which Murinais and Tronçon inhabited, and near the cemetery where their remains repose. Adieu, Simapo! Adieu forests and deserts which the Sinnamari laves. Insatiable tombs, which I have seen so often open, I escape you! Sepulchre of my friends, adieu! for ever, adieu!

I set out at four o'clock in the evening with a negro, who carried my baggage. I stopped a moment in the hut of the brother of Sept Fonds, Xavier Clavier, an exile. This good anchorite awaited me with refreshments. He offered me his cell for the night, but I was in haste to set forward. He accompanied me nearly two leagues. He conversed with me of his projects—of his occupations. I saw his soul was as peaceable as the retreat he inhabited, and that he was a man submitting without ostentation, and with a religious resignation, to a destiny, that the most sublime philosophy scarcely rendered supportable. When he quitted me I lost my way; my negro had gone on before: I had no compass; the night fell, and I knew not what direction to take in a thick wood where the paths crossed each other. I began to feel hunger and thirst; I measured the height of a tree; it was an asylum against the tigers, and I thought of passing the night there, when I was warned by the voice of a man, and by the noise of some poultry, that I was not far from the house where I was to sleep. There is no melody equal to the human voice to him who has feared to be alone and lost in a desert. I advanced, and met the Abbé Wagner, one of the exiles established here. He was driving the oxen and cows, and collecting them in the park. Perspiration, dust, and mud, prevented my knowing him. The Abbé said to me, "They have given me hospitality unconditionally: I must show my gratitude by making myself useful."

The declining power of the governing party in France gave courage, not only for resistance in France, but in the colonies. The blacks, who had been emancipated by a decree of the Convention, gave the governor of Cayenne an infinity of trouble. They would not work, and they would be paid. Burnel, intrusted with the government, saw but one mode of supporting his authority—viz. to excite the blacks against the whites, and the whites against the blacks. The colonists, thus menaced, took the remedy into their own hands, consulted the oldest heads in Cayenne, amongst which that of Marbois

was numbered, and, guided by him and his companions, the Cayennese achieved a revolution, and deposed the governor on the 18th Brumaire (November 9), 1799. This was a singular coincidence; the Executive Directory being on the very same day dethroned by Bonaparte in the French capital. The old exiles could not but smile to find themselves yet revolutionizing on the other side of the Atlantic, and proclaiming "insurrection to be the most sacred of duties." The governor was shipped off to France; and, although his employers had been driven from power at home, nevertheless the arrival of his successor was naturally looked to with some anxiety by the successful insurgent exiles.

At length, in January, 1800, this redoubted man, Victor Huques by name, arrived. It was not without trepidation that the exiles obeyed a summons to appear before him.

"You remember," said the new governor, "that we have done business together before now." The exiles replied, "Not to their recollection." "Nevertheless, we have had contracts between us, and you were well contented with the performance of my part of the engagement. I fed you." The exiles opened their eyes; when the new governor solved the enigma by saying, "I was the royal baker at Port-au-Prince, and I furnished the troops and the hospitals with bread."

The baker-governor was the bearer of humane instructions. The two exiles of Guiana were ordered to another dépôt of political exiles at the Island of Oleron. There were Simeon, Boissy d'Anglas, Noailles, Villaret-Joyeuse. This was still imprisonment, but it was in sight of France, and no longer in a pestilential climate. It was under this impression of half-salvation that Marbois and his friend approached the coasts of France. The winds, and the English cruisers together, instead of allowing the vessel to proceed to Oleron, forced her into Brest; and there, instead of a prison, Marbois found the authorities rush in open arms to receive him. His old friend and schoolfellow, Le Brun, was one of the Consuls, and Barbé Marbois was instantly restored, not only to liberty and to his possessions, but to increased fortune.

#### Remarks on the Classical Education of Boys.

By H. R. Cleaveland, A.M., Proctor in Harvard University. Boston (U.S.): Hilliard, Gray & Co.—*Proceedings of the Overseers of Harvard University, relative to the late Disturbances in that Seminary.* Boston (U.S.): Loring.—*Hints for the Establishment of a Proprietary School in Youghal.* Youghal: Hamilton.—*Remarks on the course of Classical Education pursued in the University of Dublin.* By J. M'Caul, A.M., T.C.D. Dublin: Milliken & Co.—*Introductions to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets.* By H. N. Coleridge, Esq., M.A. Second Edition. London: Murray.

HAVING received all these works nearly at the same moment, we put them together, as a proof that the necessity of ameliorating the old system of classical education is felt at the same time in England, in Ireland, and in America. It is now all but universally acknowledged, that the results gained in our schools and colleges are not at all in proportion to the time spent. This is no recent discovery; it is as old as the days of Milton.

"We do amiss," says that great poet, "to spend seven or eight years merely in scraping together so much miserable Latin and Greek as might be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in one year." It is unnecessary to investigate the causes that have perpetuated these errors and absurdities: it will be far more pleasant and profitable to examine the proposed plans of improvement—to investigate how far they are not only perfect in theory, but applicable to practice.

The object of education is to supply pupils with such knowledge as will enable them to fulfil their duties in social life, or, as it is commonly said, to prepare them for the world. That object, of course, will be best effected by developing their natural resources—by showing them how to apply their intellectual faculties—by fostering the growth of their moral powers. Our ordinary system of education does the very contrary of all this: a boy is set to learn by rote a Latin grammar, with all its rules, catalogues, and exceptions; he cannot understand one syllable of what he learns; his reasoning powers are permitted to lie dormant, or rather, his memory is cultivated at their expense; and the time in which he might have thoroughly mastered the properties of numbers, the natural characteristics of domestic animals, and the properties of the principal objects, natural and artificial, by which he is surrounded, is irrecoverably lost. He has next placed before him the Latin Delectus, or some such elementary book—is compelled to puzzle through a translation of the words—but never asked whether he comprehends the spirit of a single sentiment, or understands the incidents of a single narrative. Without any further preparation, he is hurried on to the historians and poets:—to understand these, requires a pretty extensive knowledge of general history, mythology, antiquities, &c., of which he has scarcely heard the names; to appreciate their beauties, requires a matured mind, and habits of careful analysis and discrimination, which he cannot possess at an early age. He views their very beauties with disgust, for they are no beauties to him; and this disgust prevents him from ever recurring to their pages in more advanced life, when he might study them with advantage.

A vigorous system of reform in elementary education has commenced in America. Schools have been established in which a more general and diversified course of instruction is pursued: facts level to their comprehension, in the various branches of science, are presented to the minds of children; and the principles by which these facts are explained, are reserved for a more advanced stage. Languages are taught, not as being pre-eminently valuable themselves, but for the sake of the information of which they are the vehicles; and explanatory lectures, elucidating the history, antiquities, &c., accompany the study of every author. But we regret to find, that, in American institutions, there is one great defect—a very lax discipline, from the limited authority intrusted to the heads of schools and colleges. A curious example of this, forms the subject of the second work named at the head of this article. Mr. Christopher Dunkin, a young gentleman educated at the London University, was recently appointed Lecturer in Greek to the Harvard University, and



placed over a class most of whose members were older than himself. One of the pupils having mispronounced some proper name, was directed to read the sentence over again: this he peremptorily refused to do. An appeal was made to the President, who reprimanded the refractory student; whereupon another class, not at all concerned in the matter, interfered in the most riotous manner, hissed the President at prayers, broke windows, and, finally, issued a manifesto to the public at large, complaining of the recent outrage on liberty! A council of the directors was assembled; and this sapient body recommended prudence and forbearance to the President. We remember to have heard of an old clergyman, who used to read a part of the lessons with the following emphasis:—"And he said unto his sons, Saddle me the ass; and they saddled him:" so, when the Harvard President said to the council, "Admonish me this student," they admonished him! Matters, of course, became worse. At length, a second council was assembled: some of the rioters were expelled, and the privileges of others suspended. Tranquillity was immediately restored by this salutary exhibition of firmness.

We turn with pleasure from the American to the Irish University. Mr. McCaul's very able lecture describes the nature of the reform introduced by the present Provost, Dr. Lloyd; and as the new system of examination established in Dublin has excited considerable interest, we shall extract his description of it:—

"At three periods of the year, on days which have previously been announced, the students assemble in one of the public Halls, at a specified hour, that their information on the subjects of lecture during the preceding term may be ascertained. The roll is then called of the students forming the class for which the day has been appointed. Those who are in attendance, are arranged into divisions; and to each of these two examiners in the classical department are appointed; one in Greek, the other in Latin. Immediately on these arrangements being completed, the examination of each division commences. A subject is given out for original composition, generally in Latin prose, which must be presented to the examiner, signed by the student, before the end of the second hour. The examination meanwhile proceeds. Each student in his turn is called upon to read and translate particular portions of the appointed authors. \* \* \* At intervals during the translation, or at its termination, questions are asked incidental to the portion which has been rendered into English. These questions generally relate to mistakes which have been made, preferable modes of translating or interpreting, different readings, parallel passages, philological niceties, historical and other allusions. In this way each examiner has ascertained the merits of about half the students on his roll, at the termination of the first two hours. The students are then dismissed from the Hall.

"On their return, the examination proceeds as before. When it has terminated, a comparison of marks determines those who can be recommended to the court of examiners for honors, and those also, whose preparation does not entitle them to obtain credit for the examination. The judgment list, containing the names and marks of the students who have been examined, is afterwards filled up, and deposited with the officer, under whose control the examinations are conducted. The names of those who are specified in it, as deserving to be candidates for honors, are then posted at the en-

trance-gates. \* \* \* On a day publicly announced, those students, whose names have been posted, are required to appear before the court of examiners for honors. This examination, also, usually occupies four hours, (two in the morning and two in the afternoon,) but its details are different. There are now three examiners—in Greek, Latin, and Composition; more time is occupied on the examination of each candidate; his knowledge of the extended course is now inquired into, by translation and questions, both *visu voce*, and on paper; and he is required to translate select passages from English authors into Greek and Latin prose and verse. \* \* \* The comparative difficulty of the questions, and the completeness of the answers, are taken into account, and in the translation-papers it is required that the student shall adhere to the specified directions relative to the language and the species of metre.

"On the second or third day after the examination, the names of the successful candidates are declared; and a list is deposited with the proper officer, that the names may be posted at the gates, and announced by advertisement in the public papers."

Mr. McCaul's Lecture is designed to show by what course of study candidates may best prepare themselves for such an examination; and we strenuously recommend every classical student to attend to his directions; for he can find no better guide to obtaining an accurate knowledge of Greek and Roman literature.

The reform in the Irish University has already produced a very marked effect on the Irish schools: the establishment of university honours for proficiency in modern languages, has been especially beneficial. We have before us the prospectus of a proprietary school proposed to be established in Youghal; and the course of education which it propounds is one of the most enlightened, and will probably be one of the most useful, of any that have yet been established in Britain.

The last work of which we have to speak, is Mr. Coleridge's *Introductions*, which contains much valuable matter—adulterated, however, by many wild German theories, and disfigured by an occasional flippancy of style. Of course, the author denies the personality of Homer, and, of course, he rests his argument principally on the assertion, that the Greeks were ignorant of writing in the age assigned to the Mæonian bard. Mr. Coleridge asserts the authenticity and genuineness of the Pentateuch: now, from the place where Moses wrote to the place where Homer is said to have written, is about 500 miles—and from the age of Moses to that of Homer, is about 500 years: the march of intellect was, to be sure, very slow in those days,—but surely the arts of reading and writing cannot be supposed to have travelled slower than a mile per year. There is equal justice and good sense in the severe remark of Dr. Arnold:—"It is not to be endured, that scepticism should run at once into dogmatism, and that we should be required to doubt with as little discrimination as we were formerly called upon to believe."

*History of the British Colonies, Vol. III. Possessions in North America.* By R. Montgomery Martin, F.S.S. London: James Cochrane & Co.

THIS third volume displays the same industry in collecting facts, the same skill in

their arrangement, and the same desire to do good, that won our approbation for the author's histories of the Asiatic and West Indian colonies. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Martin here deals in politics as well as statistics, and while we continue to value Mr. Martin's collection of facts, we more than doubt the soundness of his opinions. He is a zealous advocate of what is sometimes called the British system of policy, and, of course, a vehement opponent of free trade; he is wrath that the Americans have been permitted to extend their territories on our north-western frontier, and at the concession of fishing ground in Newfoundland to the French. Moreover, he is hasty in the imputation of interested motives to his opponents, which we should scarcely have expected from one who has himself suffered from this sort of easy calumny. We notice these blemishes with regret, because, when a statistician appears as a partisan, his opponents are not unjustly suspicious of his accuracy. In this instance, the suspicion would, we believe, be groundless, for we have compared several of Mr. Martin's statements with official returns laid before parliament, and have found his representations faithful in every particular.

Having recently noticed several works on the Canadas, we shall, on the present occasion, content ourselves with a few extracts: the following is the author's account of the state of literature in these provinces:—

"The newspapers are all conducted with ability; but, as may naturally be expected, with a good deal of party violence: the *Whigs* supporting the House of Assembly, the *Tories* the Government and Legislative Council. They are also well advertised; and as commercial speculations, independent of their value as political engines to either party, are found worthy the attention of capitalists. There are not at present, I believe, any monthly or quarterly journals.

"The fine arts are making no inconsiderable progress; the Museum of Natural History, of Montreal, is increasing rapidly; and the Literary and Historical Society, of Quebec, is rising into notice; hopes are entertained, that when the existence of these institutions is more generally known in England, books, tracts, and manuscripts, &c., will be sent from the mother country. There are several public libraries;—one in Quebec contains upwards of 6000 volumes of standard and valuable works, and the Montreal public library is fast overtaking its elder brother of Quebec. The Mechanics' Institution, school societies, and agricultural associations, &c. all indicate that the progress of the human mind, in Lower Canada, is very rapid,—a fact which the rulers in the mother country ought to have particularly in their remembrance."

Both the British and Americans have constructed immense canals, connecting the great lakes; but nature, it seems, has recently come to their aid:—

"The Kingston Herald notices a most extraordinary fact which occurred during a late storm on Lake Erie. A channel was made through Long Point, N. Foreland, 300 yards wide, and from 11 to 15 feet deep. It was in contemplation to cut a canal at this place, the expenses of which were estimated at 12,000*l*. The York Courier confirms this extraordinary intelligence, stating that the storm made a breach through the point near the main land, converted the peninsula into an island, and actually made a canal 400 yards wide and eight or ten feet deep, almost at the very point where the proposed canal was to have been cut; and rendered

nothing else now necessary in order to secure a safe channel for vessels and a good harbour on both sides, than the construction of a pier on the west side to prevent the channel from being filled up with sand. This information had recently been communicated by John Harris, Esq. of Long Point, to Sir John Colborne, and sent down to the House of Assembly by his excellency."

On the great question of emigration, the author has supplied us with little absolutely new; but he has condensed into a small compass, all the information supplied by recent travellers. He speaks with regret of the rapid decay of the Indian population, and vindicates the red men from the charge of intellectual inferiority:—

"Notwithstanding the peculiar sombreness of the Indian, he is capable of exercising his wit upon occasion—for example, one of the Micmacs, not long since, entering a tavern in one of the country towns, to purchase some spirits, for which 10s. per gallon was demanded, double the retail Halifax price, the black, or rather yellow man, expostulated on the extravagant price asked, the landlord endeavoured to justify it by explaining the expense of conveyance, the loss of interest, &c., and illustrated his remarks by saying that, 'it was as expensive to keep a hog'shead of rum as a Milch cow;' the Indian humorously replied, 'may be it drinks as much water,' alluding to its adulteration, 'but certain no eat so much hay.'"

One of the most powerful passages in the volume is the description of the great fire at Miramichi, in 1825; Mr. Martin has collected some particulars of this awful calamity which have not hitherto been published—

"That the stranger may form a faint idea of desolation and misery which no pen can describe, he must picture to himself a large and rapid river, thickly settled for 100 miles or more, on both sides of it. He must also fancy four thriving towns, two on each side of this river, and then reflect, that these towns and settlements were all composed of wooden houses, stores, stables, and barns; that these barns and stables were filled with crops,—and that the arrival of the fall-importations had stocked the warehouses and stores with spirits, powder, and a variety of combustible articles, as well as with the necessary supplies for the approaching winter. He must then remember that the cultivated, or settled part of the river, is but a long narrow stripe, about a quarter of a mile wide, and lying between the river and almost interminable forests, stretching along the very edge of its precincts, and all round it. Extending his conception, he will see these forests thickly expanding over more than 6000 square miles, and absolutely parched into tinder by the protracted heat of a long summer. Let him then animate the picture by scattering countless tribes of wild animals; hundreds of domestic ones; and even thousands of men through the interior. Having done all this he will have before him a feeble description of the extent, features, and general circumstances of the country, which, in the course of a few hours, was suddenly enveloped in fire. A more ghastly, or a more revolting picture of human misery, cannot be well imagined. \* \* \* Newcastle, yesterday a flourishing town, full of trade and spirit, and containing nearly 1000 inhabitants, was now a heap of smoking ruins, and Douglas-town, nearly one-third of its size, was reduced to the same miserable condition. Of the 260 houses and store-houses that composed the former but twelve remained; and of the seventy that comprised the latter but six were left. Dispersed groups of half-famished, half-naked, and houseless creatures, all more or less injured in their persons; many lamenting the loss of some pro-

perty, or children, or relations and friends, were wandering through the country. \* \* \* Domestic animals of all kinds lay dead and dying in different parts of the country; myriads of salmon, trout, bass, and other fish, which, poisoned by the alkali, formed by the ashes precipitated into the river, now lay dead or floundering and gasping on the scorched shores and beaches; and the countless variety of wild fowl and reptiles shared a similar fate."

Once again we must express our regret that Mr. Martin should have introduced controversial subjects into a work of this nature—it must tend to circumscribe its usefulness. It ought to have been a standard of reference for all, but now, as it advocates particular opinions, it is likely to be received as authority only by one party.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

'*Mac Gregor's Resources and Statistics of Nations.*'—The science of Statistics is yet in its infancy; every day's experience proves that errors and mis-statements abound in all the returns and tables that have been made the basis of our legislation. It is easy enough to point out the source of this evil; the tables have been constructed from calculations based on a very limited induction, and, in many instances, on authorities unworthy of confidence. Our parish registers, which ought to have supplied data for determining the progress of population, &c. in England, have been proved so erroneous, that any inferences deduced from them must be fallacious. It is generally agreed, that the Scotch system of registration is superior to the English; and yet it was shown at the late meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, that in Glasgow, out of 6397 births, 3172 were unregistered.† The exertions of the Statistical Society may probably lead—indeed, we confidently hope that they will lead—to a great improvement in this respect; but, until a change is made, we cannot safely deduce results from any statistical table. Mr. Mac Gregor's work is carefully compiled from the best existing authorities; and, consequently, is as perfect as it could be made in the present state of statistical science; but much, very much, remains to be done before we can obtain any account of the resources and statistics of nations approaching to a tolerable degree of accuracy.

'*A Narrative of Events in the South of France, and of the Attack on New Orleans in 1814 and 1815; by Captain John Henry Cook, late of the 43rd regiment of Light Infantry.*'—This book contains such a poor half-penny worth of bread, to such an intolerable quantity of water; such a few grains of sense and credible adventure in proportion to its silliness, and the strange stories recorded in it, that we frankly confess, it has mastered our patience, and we have not strength to address ourselves to the task of picking out the thinly scattered grains of wheat, from the bushels of chaff in which they are smothered. The best part is the account of the wretchedness of the British Army, when encamped on L'Isle Dauphin; but even here, there is much that reads to us a little apocryphal. In brief, it is one of the many volumes to which Corporal Nym's "*Pauca verba*," would be the best, and to their authors the most satisfactory review.

'*LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPEDIA, Vol. LXI.—Simond's History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, Vol. II.*'—In our notice of the first volume, (see *Athenæum*, No. 350,) we described the plan of the work, and quoted some passages illustrating the spirit of genuine philanthropy in which it is written. We have now merely to announce the appearance of the second

volume, and to state that in picturesque narrative and philosophic sentiment it is no way inferior to its predecessor.

'*Joseph's English and Hebrew Lexicon.*'—This very laborious work is highly creditable to its author; the study of Hebrew composition is almost unknown in this country—indeed, it is but too generally believed that the Hebrew language contains no work of value except the Old Testament. This is to be lamented, because we are assured that many Hebrew works which now lie buried in the dust of our libraries would elucidate the history of science, of commerce, and of civilization, in the dark ages of Europe, when the Jews, from their intercourse with the Arabians and with their brethren dispersed over the face of the globe, were infinitely more enlightened than the persecutors by whom they were surrounded. We have found this lexicon wonderfully accurate, more so than could reasonably be expected from the first work of its kind; indeed, the only improvement we could suggest would be, affixing a mark to the words that occur in Scripture, to distinguish them from those which rest only on Rabbinical authority.

'*Helps to Hebrew.*'—A useful work, not only to beginners but advanced students.

'*The Philosophic Rambler through France and Italy.*'—By some chance, this work escaped our attention on its first publication. It is written by a sensible and well-informed man, but one who has not sufficiently separated such matters, as it is desirable for a traveller to commit to paper, as aids to personal recollection, and those likely to interest the public. If the work is to be considered as a guide book, it wants completeness and sententious brevity; if as a journal, it runs into details only suited to a guide book, as for example, sixty pages of close print in the appendix, containing a catalogue of pictures, &c. to be met with in the different palaces, churches, &c.

'*Observations on Italy*, by the late John Bell, 2nd edit.—The present edition is said to be enlarged by a few chapters taken from the MSS. of the author, and some valuable notes which have been added to an Italian translation of the work.

'*Notes on Italy and Rhenish Germany*, by Edwin Lee.—A little brochure of a hundred pages, written with unaffected good sense, but why published, we cannot conceive, seeing that, from the first page to the last, the writer had nothing new to tell us.

'*Journal of an Excursion round the South Eastern Coast of England*, by B. P. Smith.—Sad stuff.

'*The American Almanack for 1835.*'—We always receive this neat and compact volume with pleasure, and one great reason is, that it is manifestly American, that it treats of and concerning America, and wastes no more space on the rest of the world than is reasonable and useful. In addition to the serviceable information which such a work must contain, the subjects which have received the most attention in the present volume, are Banks and the Periodical Press. We are indebted to Mr. Kennett for this very early copy.

'*The Miscellaneous Works of William Cowper, Esq. with a Life and Notes*, by John S. Memes, L.L.D.—'The Poetical Works of William Cowper, to which is prefixed a Biographical Sketch of the Author &c. Magnet Edition.'—The first of these works has long lain upon our shelves, from a conviction that a new Life of Cowper was hardly wanted. But the Magnet Edition, with its sooty portrait, and its pretending 'Cowper and his Censor of the nineteenth century,' recalled us to Dr. Memes' elegant work; and it will be sufficient to say, that the one would make as handsome and becoming an appearance on the shelves of a library, as the other would be offensive for the reasons we have mentioned. Dr.

† See Report of British Association, p. 607.



Memes appears to have desired to steer a middle course, between the extreme evangelical party, and those who have charged the greater portion of Cowper's distressing mental malady upon his spiritual advisers. It is but just that we should add, that the Magnet Edition is neatly printed.

'*The Poetical Works, and Prose Remains of Henry Kirke White, &c.* Magnet Edition.'—Another neatly printed volume, with another sooty caricature in the frontispiece: and two original Hymns, which are announced on the title-page, and alluded to in the biographical sketch, as never before published. We happen to possess both in the eleventh edition with Dr. Southey's life! The second however, as printed here, has one more verse than our version. The proprietors of the Magnet Edition should look out for a more careful or conscientious editor.

'*Nine Years of an Actor's Life*, by Robert Dyer.'—Could we have said any thing in favour of this little volume, we should have noticed it long since; the apology for its publication is, we suppose, to be found in the list of subscribers.

'*Recollections of the Eighteenth Century*, translated from the French of the Marchioness de Créquy, 2 vols.'—We expressed our opinion of this work on its first publication, (see *Athenæum*, p. 445). Genuine or not,—not certainly,—there is a good deal of pleasant lively gossip in the book, and we should think this translation may be acceptable to the English public.

'*Cage Birds; their Natural History, Management, Habits, &c.*, by J. M. Bechstein, M.D., &c. With Notes by the Translator.'—This work, long considered a valuable aviary companion on the continent, and referred to by most writers who have made this branch of natural history their study, is here presented to the public in an English dress. The descriptions and instructions given are copious enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic of bird-fanciers. The passion for cage birds, we suspect, must be much stronger in Germany than in England, as we should find it hard to parallel the following anecdote in any of the manufacturing villages in Lancashire or Warwickshire:—

"Ruhl is a large manufacturing village in Thuringia, the inhabitants of which, mostly cutlers, have such a passion for chaffinches that some have gone ninety miles from home to take with birdline one of these birds, distinguished by its song, and have given one of their cows for a fine songster: from which has arisen their common expression, that a *chaffinch is worth a cow*. A common workman will give a *louis d'or* (sixteen shillings) for a chaffinch he admires, and willingly live on bread and water."

'*Tusser's Hundredth Good Poyntes of Husbandrie*.'—A work well known, and more than once reprinted of late years. But "the present edition," says the editor and printer, Mr. C. Clark, of Great Totham Hall, Essex, "will, doubtless, be regarded as somewhat of a curiosity, when it is asserted, that it is the unassisted labour, at his leisure hours, of an amateur printer—of a private individual, engaged in the very same pursuit that forms the subject of this work."

'*Godwin's Lectures on Atheism*.'—These very excellent lectures were delivered at Bradford in Yorkshire, to counteract the pernicious tendency of some atheistical works extensively circulated in that neighbourhood. Mr. Godwin has stated the proofs of the being of a God with great force and clearness; his work as a vindication of Natural Religion deserves to rank with Butler, Clarke, and Paley; it possesses also the great merit of Christian charity—there is not a harsh expression in it from beginning to end. If any controversial work could win converts, this is one of the best calculated to effect that object.

'*McDonnell's Letter on the Affairs of Oude*.'—An uninteresting and ill-tempered brochure on a dispute between the East India Company and the late President of the Board of Control. The King of Oude, it seems, is unwilling to pay his debts, and the court of directors is resolved not to force him, while the late Board of Control was determined to vindicate the claims of his Majesty's creditors. So far as we can judge, both the lenders and borrowers appear to have been great rogues, and which is to prevail in the contest is a matter of very little importance.

'*The Convocation*.'—Some blockhead, calling himself Philalethes, has imagined a conference between deputies from the various dissenting bodies, and the bench of bishops, in the presence of Queen Victoria, at Hampton Court. He makes all the parties talk nonsense; but the work is so dull, that we do not recommend any of them to notice the libel.

'*Memoirs of Female Sovereigns*, by Mrs. Jameson. Second edition.'—We have merely to announce the publication of this work: its graceful authoress informs us, in a short preface, that she has carefully revised it, and consulted new authorities, with a view of making the present edition as correct as possible.

'*An Architectural and Historical Account of Crosby Place, London*, by Edward L. Blackburn, Architect.'—We have often had occasion to bring the venerable building to which it refers before the notice of our readers, and such of them as are interested in its preservation and repair will, doubtless, like to possess the volume before us.

'*A Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*.'—We need no more than announce the publication of this fine specimen of Milton's prose writing, in a portable and cheap form.

'*The Romance of History. Italy. Vol. III.*'—We have only to announce the completion of this series, by the publication of third volume.

'*History of England*, Valpy's edition.'—The ninth volume, now before us, brings down the history to 1703.

'*The Life and Labours of Dr. Adam Clarke*.'—Having heretofore, and fully, remarked on the Life of Dr. Adam Clarke, we have only to announce the present publication, which, indeed, contains little that is new, and the chief merit of which is, we presume, condensation and price.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP ON LITERATURE AND ART.

The incubus of politics continues, and is, we fear, likely for some time to continue, to press heavily upon Literature and Art. Publishers are unwilling to put forth the wit and wisdom which they have in store; new books are but sparingly announced; and the appearance of many long since announced is still deferred. Lady Morgan, however, feels herself strong enough to brave the storm; and we must trust to her vigorous and lively pages to lighten a somewhat dull number. In truth, we are not personally sorry for this momentary lull, as it enables us to look around and make a clear table and a clear conscience, for the opening of the new year.

The New Panorama, opened by Mr. Burford, in Leicester Square, has for its subject the famous Cemetery of Père la Chaise, with the City of Paris in the distance. These exhibitions are always not only interesting, but useful, when they may be depended upon as giving us distinct ideas of the remarkable cities, or natural scenes of distant countries; and the fidelity of Mr. Burford's pencil is too well known to require being here descanted upon. We cannot, however, think the present picture quite so happy either in choice of subject, or clearness of execution, as some which have preceded it from the same hand.

We have little to say of music beyond mere words of promise. Rumours have reached us that sundry brilliant new compositions are in preparation for the next season of the Philharmonic Concerts; and a friend of ours who, not long since, heard a private trial of an 'Ave Maria' by Mendelssohn, speaks of it so highly, that it at once justifies and increases our desire, that this very gifted composer would give us an Oratorio to add to our stores of festival music. Clouds and darkness still rest upon the "great unknown," who is next season to provide for our amusement at the Opera. We have heard it said that a company of Italians, including Pasta, are about to appear at Drury Lane; but we hope this is merely an *on dit*, as there is no house in London so well fitted for music as the King's Theatre; and even if we could acquiesce in such an appropriation of one of our national theatres, the public has proved, in the case of the Germans, that it will hardly support two opera establishments. We perceive that Signora Brambilla has re-appeared in Paris, in the character of *Alsace*, with considerable success.

We understand that Captain Polhill has at length finally ceased all connexion with the two great theatres. Had one half of the large sum he has lost by them been well and steadily applied, in the first instance, to putting them on the footing they ought to have been, it is probable that none at all would have been ultimately lost; but this is a matter of speculation for the mind—we doubt if any person will be inclined to make it one for the pocket. Our readers are well aware that the system, or rather want of system, at the national theatres, of late years, has been quite contrary to our notions of good management; but we firmly believe that we do but strict justice to Captain Polhill, when we say, that, notwithstanding his enormous losses, every pecuniary engagement whatever, contracted upon his responsibility, has been, or will be, honourably and strictly fulfilled.

The Metropolitan Society of Florists had their Winter Exhibition at the Crown and Anchor, on Wednesday last; and, considering that we are just now on the verge of Christmas, it was equally curious and beautiful. The silver cup was awarded to Mrs. Withers, for a highly-finished drawing of geraniums, and a prize to Mr. A. Chandler, for a drawing of flowers. Other prizes were awarded to Mr. Pratt, gardener, for a fine specimen of the *Epacris Impressa*; to Messrs. Rolison, for a specimen of the *Amaryllis*, and a second, for their *Pancratium Speciosum*; to Mr. Henderson, for the best *Jaculia Gratiissima*; to Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryat, for *Chrysanthemums*; and to Messrs. Chandler, for Heaths.

A superb service of cut-glass is just completed by Messrs. Jones, of Ludgate Hill, for the Pacha of Egypt. It is said to contain every requisite for dinner and dessert that can be conceived and manufactured in glass, and to be the finest specimen of the skill of British manufacturers, in this department, which has yet been produced. The claret decanters are modelled after the Etruscan—those for hock, after specimens of vases found at Herculaneum; and the water-cuppers are, in form, like those usually placed in the hands of Hebe by our artists.

We regret to announce, that Henry Bone, R.A., the eminent enamelist, died at five o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant, at his house in Clarendon Street. He had been for some time ailing, and what was equally to be deplored, was anything but affluent. He was, we believe, upwards of eighty, and has left a name which will not be soon eclipsed in his own peculiar art.

More than one Correspondent has of late written to know when we intend proceeding with the PAPERS ON THE LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Our answer may be briefly,

that we shall open the new year with the Literature of America—the first of which Series will appear on the 3rd of January. The delay which has occurred has been to us a source of deep regret; but all circumstances are known to our readers, and we are sure that we stand excused with them. While on this subject, we may add, that, finding the second paper on German Literature, by M. Heine, delayed beyond what appeared reasonable, and a little alarmed by the doctrines inculcated in the first, we made application to Professor Wolff, so well known for his work on European Belles-Lettres, who kindly and readily undertook to furnish the promised Series; and we have already a large portion of the MS. in hand. We have also received the whole of the Papers on Turkish Literature, by Von Hammer; and distinguished men are proceeding with the Italian, French, and Persian Series: we therefore confidently hope that future delays and disappointments are not likely to occur.

## SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 18.—Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., V. P., in the chair.—Several gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Royal Society.

The continuation of Mr. Lyell's paper, entitled, 'On the Proofs of a Gradual Rising of the Land in certain Parts of Sweden,' and the reading of which was commenced at the last meeting, was read.

A long list of presents was read; amongst which were various Memoirs and Transactions of philosophical and learned Societies on the continent.

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 18.—W. R. Hamilton, V.P. in the chair.—The Society re-assembled this evening, after the adjournment made at a meeting, held *pro forma*, on the 4th instant, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Gloucester, until after his funeral. The report of the proceedings of the last meeting before the adjournment having been read, and the other routine business disposed of, the Secretary laid on the table some "gold nick-nackets," which had been taken up from under one of the piers of Old London Bridge. Sir H. Ellis then read a communication from Sir Francis Palgrave to himself, on some numismatic antiquities in his charge, as Keeper of the Records of the Chapter of Westminster Abbey. His predecessors in this office appear to have been Treasurers, or even Masters of the Mint, to the Kings of England, from the time of Canute down to a comparatively recent date, and there now remain in the office a great number of dies and a bag of coins, the former being of various eras, and generally much worn, and the latter, for the most part, counterfeits of the time of Henry VII. Two of the coins, and impressions in wax from some of the dies, accompanied this communication from this sole representative, as Sir Francis himself remarks, of the Saxon Cabinet. The next communication was from Mr. Woodward, addressed to the Society through Mr. Hudson Gurney, one of its Vice Presidents, reporting some researches and discoveries in the ancient Abbey of Wymondham, in Norfolk, and explaining some descriptive drawings of it, which were suspended in the room.

## ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 6.—The first meeting for the session was held this day: Sir Alexander Johnston, Vice President, in the chair. A great variety of donations were laid upon the table; among the most interesting may be noticed a curious pack of Hindia playing cards, brought from India by Mr. Maslen, being the last bequest of a Brahman, who, from reduced circumstances, had no other

means of testifying his gratitude. The pack consists of eight suits, each containing twelve circular cards—viz. a king, a vezir, and spots from one to ten. Sir Henry Willock presented eight finely-executed casts from the sculptured ruins of Persepolis, and some antiquities from the ruins of Babylon. Other presents were received from Miss Forbes, Miss Emma Roberts, Col. Colebrooke, including various specimens of *Paddy*, or rice in the husk, of wax from the cinnamon bush—the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, among them an ancient Syriac manuscript—Professor Rosellini, Capt. Burt, and Sir A. Johnston.

Lord Viscount Pollington, George Stratton, Esq., Capt. Seymour Burt, W. C. Taylor, Esq., and Col. Stover, were elected members of the Society.

A paper was then read, entitled 'An Essay on the Present State and Future Prospects of Oriental Literature, viewed in connexion with the Royal Asiatic Society,' by Mr. W. C. Taylor. The author began by stating the purposes for which the Royal Asiatic Society was instituted, in the words of Sir W. Jones. "The bounds of its investigation will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its inquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature." He traced the progress of European knowledge of Asia, from the days of Alexander to the administration of Warren Hastings in Bengal, dwelling particularly on the effects produced by the mixture of Eastern and Western philosophy in the schools of Alexandria; the revival of science under the Saracenic Khaliphs; and the attention paid to Hebrew literature, by the promoters of the Reformation. The author then described the state of our knowledge of the East, in the middle of the last century, and the erroneous opinions which then prevailed, taking substantially the same view as in his essay "on the effect of the cultivation of Oriental Literature on the general Literature of England." (See *Athenæum*, No. 322.)

Mr. Taylor next dwelt on the advantages which result to Oriental Literature, from the existence of such a body as the Royal Asiatic Society. Subjects so vast and varied as are presented by the different nations, in the countries of Asia, could not be investigated by a single mind; their very magnitude may lead, and has led, men of the highest intellect into error, and their errors have been perpetuated by compilers and imitators. But he considered that the institution was still more important in a political and commercial point of view. The very existence of the mighty empire, founded by the British in India, rested on the opinion of our intellectual superiority, and to maintain that opinion, it was necessary that we should understand the elements of the national character of those subjected to our sway, and also that we should make the natives of India understand the nature of our system of civilization. He also added, that the Hindus must feel gratified, by seeing their rulers attentive to their social condition, because they receive such attention as an unquestionable proof of a sincere interest in their welfare.

Having taken a rapid survey of the principal Asiatic nations with which British merchants hold commercial intercourse, he insisted strongly on the advantages that would result from a more accurate knowledge of their geography, statistics, social condition, and natural productions. He instanced the probability of new marts being opened, for British manufactures in Central Asia, by the establishment of steam navigation on the Indus; and the extension of commerce likely to result from opening the trade with China. He concluded by recommending the Royal Asiatic Society to the support, "not only of the philosopher, the man of science, and the lover of literature, but of every one who feels an interest in the prosperity and welfare of his country."

**WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.**—The discussion on Atmospheric Vicissitudes was concluded. Dr. Johnson, on resuming the debate, divided atmospheric changes into thermometrical, barometrical, hygrometrical, electrometrical, and miasmatical.

The remarks of the different speakers applied principally to the first and last of these divisions. It was shown that the thermometer in these latitudes seldom has a greater range in the course of the twelve hours, than from 1° to 15°; while on the equator it is often so sudden as to vary to the extent of 60° within that period; and, on one occasion, Sir James Macgregor reports a vicissitude of 83°: that greater danger to human life attends these abrupt changes than the more frequent, but less extensive vicissitudes of this country; that the constant exposure to this moderate range of temperature, by operating on the sentient extremities of the nerves, as well as the tide and balance of the circulation, contributes much to the health and longevity of Britain; and that, although pulmonary consumption was usually developed by the sudden variations in the atmosphere of this country, yet in the tropical climate, acute and fatal fevers carried off a greater proportion of the population, and the duration of life was also much contracted.

The tables to be found in the article on Consumption, in the *Athenæum*, (p. 193), were then referred to, in proof of the number annually carried off by Phthisis. Further, it was stated, that although sixty thousand persons die in this island alone from this insidious disease, yet the general average of mortality is one in fifty-nine; while in Italy it is one in thirty-eight; and in climates nearer the Tropics it is still greater. The correctness of these calculations was questioned, and wisely so, by Dr. Somerville and others, who alluded to the slovenly manner in which the Company of Clerks prepared the bills of mortality. The truth is, that the present registers, and all the received data, constantly referred to as if they were infallible, are, as already stated, an absurdly fallacious guide.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Royal Geographical Society.....Nine, P.M.  
Zoological Society (*Scientific*)  
TUES. { *Business* .....p. 8, P.M.  
Medico-Botanical Society.....Eight, P.M.

## PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

## Abstract of Proceedings at various Sitzings.

**Sphygmometre.**—M. Majendie gave, in his own name and that of M. Serres, a report on this instrument, which, as its name indicates, is intended by the inventor to measure the pulse, and also to make known those differences of circulation which the physician now studies most generally by means of the touch. It is the opinion of M. Majendie and M. Serres that, at least, there is as much practice necessary to use this instrument properly, as to learn to feel the pulse in the ordinary way, and that the results are not more precise. They caused two persons, both equally skilled in using the sphygmometre, to apply it successively to the radial artery of the same individual, and to write down separately the indications given by the instrument; the results obtained differed materially.

**Gelatine.**—M. Gannal read a memoir on this subject. He distinguishes between *gelatine*, *geline*, and *gelle*, the latter of which we may translate *jelly*. The *gelatine* is extracted from bones. *Geline*, or solvable animal matter, is nutritious, says M. Gannal, but as soon as it is converted into *gelle*, it ceases to be so. M. Gannal draws a number of conclusions from his experiments on these three kinds of nutritive substances; he considers beans, peas, and lentils as the most nutritious vegetables, and potatoes and all kind of *fécule* very slightly so. Food containing *azote* contributes, in his opinion, to develop the muscular powers much more than that in which

it is wanting. The latter produces fatness, rather than strength. The French eat more of the latter kind of aliment; the English more of the former, and have consequently more muscular strength.

We have spoken of M. Velpeau's report to the Academy of Medicine on the employment of the white of egg in cholera; we think it useful to make known the manner of administering this medicament, which is as follows:

Injections, with the albumen or white of egg mixed and beaten with a slight infusion, luke warm, of poppy heads; for drink, the whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and mixed with cold sugar and water. If the case requires it, leeches on the *epigastrium*, emollient and warm poultices on the calves of the legs. During the first days of convalescence fresh eggs for nourishment.

"I can," adds M. Levacher, "affirm, from my particular observation, that from ten to twenty minutes after the employment of the injection, and the sugar and water mixed with albumen, the sufferers were cured, and announced it themselves, saying that their sufferings had left them as if by magic."

Messrs. Bunsen and Berthold, physicians of Göttingen, have published a work, which they sent to the Academy, respecting the use of oxide of iron as an antidote to arsenic. Arsenic acid, they observe, has the property of combining with oxide of iron; and arseniate of iron, an insoluble salt, is incapable of hurting. It suffices to pour ten or twelve parts of the oxide for one of the arsenic acid, in order that all the acid should be absorbed in the combination. Messrs. Bunsen and Berthold have repeated the experiment on rabbits, and it has always succeeded.

M. Bouvard furnished an important memoir on the influence of the moon on the atmosphere—the result of observations made on the barometer in Paris. M. Flauguergues, at Viviers, was the first who drew a positive conclusion from observations of this kind; his conclusion was, that—"The barometer is, on an average of months, lowest the eleventh day of the moon, and highest the twenty-second." M. Schubler, at Tübingen, from observation, came to the self-same conclusion. M. Bouvard agrees in a great measure also with M. Flauguergues.

It was stated, in a letter from M. Marmier, that he saw in the month of August last, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, part of a road covered with an immense quantity of little toads of the size of a bean or thereabouts, although a quarter of an hour before there was not one to be seen on the same part of the road. In the interval there had fallen a heavy shower of rain, and the author of the letter is of opinion that the toads fell from the same cloud as the rain.

M. Peltier subsequently addressed a letter to the Academy, in support of the communication made in the preceding sitting by Col. Marmier, in which he states "I shall relate a fact of which I was witness in my youth. A storm approached towards the small town of Ham, department of the Somme, which I then inhabited. I observed its menacing advance, when suddenly the rain fell in torrents. I saw at the same instant the Place of the town covered with little toads. Astonished at this, I stretched out my hand, which was struck by many of these animals as they fell. The yard of the house was full of them also. I saw them fall on the roof of a house, and rebound from thence on the pavement. They all went off by the channels which the rain formed, and were carried out of the town; half an hour after, the Place had only a few stragglers remaining, which seemed to have been hurt by their fall. Whatever may be the difficulty of explaining the transportation of these reptiles, I feel called upon, nevertheless, to affirm these facts, which are indelibly recorded in my memory."

M. Arago bore testimony to the honourable

character of the narrator. M. Dumeril made a second communication on the same subject; it had been addressed to him by a lady, who desired to remain incognito, but whose father, he said, had left a name dear to science, of which he was an enlightened protector.

"In September, 1804," says this lady, "I was hunting with my husband in the park of the Château d'Oignois, (near Senlis,) which we then inhabited; it was about mid-day, and the thunder rolled terribly, and suddenly the day was obscured by an immense black cloud. We hurried towards the chateau, from which we were still somewhat distant, when a clap of thunder of extraordinary force broke the cloud, which poured on us a torrent of toads, mingled with a little rain. This rain seemed to me to last a very long time; however, on reflecting afterwards, I am certain it lasted at least a quarter of an hour."

M. Dumeril made some remarks on the communication of M. Marmier. Naturalists are aware that the sudden appearance of little frogs on the surface of the earth, has in every age awakened the curiosity of those who supposed that these animals fell from the sky. Traces of this belief are found in Aristotle, in some pages of Athenæus, and other ancient writers; amongst the moderns, in Gesner, Ray, and particularly in those of Redi, who admitted the truth of the alleged facts, but accounted for it naturally, as follows—"Toads and frogs, which, according to the opinion of people, fall from the clouds with the rain, appear, in fact," said this learned observer, "only when it has rained a little; but these animals were born many days before, or rather, after having undergone their complete transformation, they had quitted the water in which their spawn had been developed, and had remained hidden in the fissures of the earth and under stones, where the eye could not discern them, on account of their immobility and their dull colour." But, adds Redi, "this discovery is not mine, but Theophrastus," who mentions the fact."

M. Flourens announced that the Academy had received many new communications on this subject—four letters, all tending to establish the fact, that toads had actually fallen from the clouds. M. Duparque gave his ideas on the causes of this phenomenon; he agreed in the opinion already set forth more than once, that these animals had been carried up from the surface of the soil, by a whirlwind, and perhaps a portion of water with them.

M. Arago remarked on this occasion that, in fact, water can be conveyed in a liquid state by the wind to a very great distance: thus, in a conversation which he had recently with Mr. Dalton, not on the rain of toads, but on different meteorological phenomena, he learned that in England there had been found in a rain-gauge, situated at seven leagues from the coast, real salt water, which had been transported there by the wind.

## THEATRICALS

### THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

This Evening, THE CLAUDESTINE MARRIAGE. With REFLECTION. And TAM O'SHANTER. Monday, THE RED MASK. With REFLECTION. And TAM O'SHANTER.

### THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, MANFRED; and GUSTAVUS THE THIRD. Monday, will be revived, THE REVENGE: Zenga (first time), Mr. Vandenhoff. With A GOOD LOOKING FELLOW. And THE REVOLT OF THE HARBOR. Tuesday, MANFRED. And GUSTAVUS THE THIRD.

### DRURY LANE.

On Saturday last 'Richard the Second' was played at this theatre. It has never been attractive, even in the best hands, and to suppose that it would be so now (if anybody did suppose such a thing), was to suppose that it was only necessary to open the doors to have the public walk in without inquiring what was going on inside. If it were well acted, we should still

say to the public "you had better read it." As it is acted, we fear we must say so to the actors.

The overpowering dullness of this performance was relieved by a lively and pleasing interlude by Mrs. Planché, called 'Reflection,' which was presented for the first time. Slight, but taking in its plot, smart in its dialogue, and for the most part well acted, it floated like a bubble its merry three quarters of an hour upon the surface of a stream of laughter, furnished by the audience, and then burst without sinking. A little unpleasantness was caused towards the close of it, by the circumstance of a letter which Miss Ellen Tree had to read being too long. This trifling and easily remedied fault was manfully resented by some "squire of low degree," who totally disconcerted Miss Tree by rudely coughing aloud at her, and the bad example was quickly taken by some "few followers of his own." With these exceptions, the farce was received with satisfaction; and, as it has since been repeated every evening without a cough, it is to be hoped that the gentleman to whom the cough belonged is confined at home with it.

### COVENT GARDEN.

'King Lear' was gone through on Wednesday night. Few people were expected, and they came. We must remark upon the extreme shabbiness with which it was put upon the stage. It seemed, as to the dresses and properties, as if there was an execution in the house, and the man in possession would not suffer any of the best things to be used; and as to the soldiers, as if there had been a whole row of military executions, for we had armies of four and six. As to the acting, we really cannot say anything more agreeable than that Mr. Denvil did too little with *Edgar*, and Mr. Vandenhoff too much with *Lear*. Why will the management go on with Shakspeare's plays when they are so inefficiently represented? Is it that it may have to say to the public, "We gave you Shakspeare and you did not properly support him"? because, if so, we shall answer on behalf of the public, "No more did you."

### ADELPHI THEATRE.

'The Last Days of Pompeii' has been dramatized by Mr. Buckstone, and most successfully produced at this theatre. Mr. Buckstone knew his gallery audience well, or he would not have ventured to insert such a part as the *Publican's Wife*, played by Mr. J. Reeve; we would rather have been without it, and we could also have well spared anything so very absurd, to say the least of it, as Mr. O. Smith, in his character of *The Witch*, talking about his (her) being crossed in love when he (she) was young, and the dreadful mistake by which he (she) poisoned the man whom he (she) adored. This speech, gravely delivered, was too much for our risible muscles. All the rest was clever and praiseworthy; and the scenery, processions, fights, &c. were managed in a way which those who give a thought to the size of the theatre must see to believe. The eruption even of Mount Vesuvius was given with powerful effect, although the whole mountain was scarcely larger than a trifling eruption on the real mountain's face would be. The piece was enthusiastically received, and will draw, no doubt, plenty of money to the theatre.

## MISCELLANEA

Thomas Say.—We learn from the *National Gazette* (U.S.), that this distinguished American naturalist died on the 10th of October last, at New Harmony, State of Indiana, in the forty-seventh year of his age. We copy from that paper the following particulars of his literary and scientific labours:—"To his native genius, supported by untiring zeal and indefatigable research, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia is indebted for its opening reputa-



tion. Mr. S. was among the earliest members, if not one of the founders of this Institution. His original communications to the Society alone, in the most abstruse and laborious departments of Zoology, Crustacea, Testacea, Insecta, &c. of the U.S., occupy more than 800 printed pages of their journal. His essays published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, in Silliman's Journal, &c. are equally respectable, perhaps equally numerous. His contributions to the American Encyclopedia, though highly valuable, are not so generally known. His separate work on American Entomology and another on Conchology have met with the approbation of the learned. With the brilliant results of his laborious exertions as Naturalist to the two celebrated expeditions by the authority of the U.S. government, under command of Major, now Lieut.-Col. S. H. Long, the reading public is already familiar. Some years previously, he accompanied Mr. McClure, and other kindred spirits on a scientific excursion to the Floridas. The pages of the Academy's Journal were subsequently enriched by the fruits of this undertaking. These expeditions, with occasional excursions, made with similar views, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, constitute the only interruption to a laborious course of studies, steadily and unostentatiously pursued, in his native city, in which many departments of natural science were successfully cultivated and extensively enriched by his observations and discoveries. Our lamented friend had recently devoted much of his time to the publication of his work on American Conchology, elucidated by expensive plates. He might have continued thus usefully employed for many years, had not the climate on the Wabash proved injurious to his health; he repeatedly suffered from attacks of fever and dysenteric affections, by which a constitution originally robust and inured to hardships, materially suffered. A letter announcing the sad catastrophe, which deprived society of one of its worthiest members, and science of one of its brightest ornaments, informs us that Mr. S. suffered another attack of a disorder similar to that by which his constitution had already been shattered, about the 1st of October: on the 8th the hopes of his friends were flattered by a deceitful calm; on the day following, these hopes were chilled, he appeared sinking under debility, when on the 10th death came over him like a summer cloud. He died intestate and without issue, but left with his wife verbal directions relative to the final dispositions of his Library and Cabinet of Natural History."

**Inauguration of the Bust of Lours, the French Architect.**—The bust of Lours, the eminent French architect, who built the principal theatre at Bordeaux, which is so much admired, was inaugurated in that city with great ceremony a few days ago. The mayor pronounced an eulogium to his memory, and the air was rent with cheers and bravos when that officer placed a laurel upon the bust. Honours paid to the memory of a man of genius are the usual reward for a life of neglect and suffering. Lours long struggled against poverty and misery, and died in a state of utter destitution at the Hôtel Dieu in Paris.

**New Discovery.**—M. le Clerc, the proprietor of an iron manufactory, near St. Etienne in France, is reported in the French papers, to have discovered a method of melting soft iron (*fer doux*), which has hitherto been considered as infusible, even at the greatest heat which could be obtained in the furnace. The discovery is likely to be of great benefit to the arts.

**Sugar from Beet-root.**—From a late French paper we find that the manufacture of sugar from beet-root continues to extend in the departments of the north. In 1833, there were thirty-three

manufactories, since which time, eleven new ones have been established in the arrondissement of Valenciennes, eight in that of Lille, and two in those of Dunkirk and Avesnes; others are in progress in the arrondissement of Douay. We greatly regret to see this perseverance of our continental neighbours in so false and unproductive a system as that of manufacturing sugar from this very expensive and inefficient substitute for the cane. The protective system, so far from declining under the strong light which has recently been thrown upon such subjects, would here be seen extending its roots in every direction—thus from the increase of interests involved, rendering it only the more difficult to be overthrown. When sugar can be imported from the West Indies at one-half of the price and doubly nutritive in quality, it is melancholy to see this extensive abbreviation of the comforts of the people, and utter waste of so much of the soil, capital, and industry of France.

**Temperance Societies.**—According to the *American Almanac*, the number in the United States now exceeds 7,000, with more than 1,250,000 members; and more than 1,000 American vessels are now sailing on the Ocean, in which ardent spirits are not used.

**Steam Carriages.**—A Brussels paper contains an account of an experiment, which has just been made with a new steam-carriage in that city. It went from the Lacken Gate to Vilvorde, and the rate was such, that its average speed was reckoned at about eight leagues per hour. The carriage was about to start for Paris, and another upon the same model was in the course of construction.

**Relative Saline Quality of the Waters of the Atlantic and Mediterranean.**—A remarkable proof of the relative degrees of salt held in solution by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, is afforded by the condition of the boilers of H.M. steam packet *Carron*, which has recently arrived at Woolwich after an attendance of a few months upon the Fleet in the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Owing to the extensive impregnation with salt of the upper waters of the Mediterranean, it would appear that a deposit of solid salt, to the extent of one-eighth part of an inch per diem, is found at the bottom of the boilers. This deposit is further stated to be greater in one week in the Mediterranean, than the entire deposit found in six months in the boilers of the steam packets which ply from Falmouth to Lisbon. In consequence of the extraordinary deposit of salt, it is found that the fuel carried out for feeding the furnaces, is exhausted much sooner, in consequence of the greater thickness of the solid medium between the water and the fire. The bottoms of the boilers also are much more rapidly acted upon and destroyed by the heat. To remedy these most serious inconveniences, no other method has yet been adopted than that of very frequently letting off the steam, for the purpose of cooling and opening the boiler for the removal of the saline incrustation by the hand. But, on the contrary, this operation is productive of an extraordinary loss of time, a period of sixty hours being generally required for the purpose, and this long detention occurring of necessity after a performance of only a few days. Therefore, so serious and peculiar a disadvantage to steam navigation, upon a sea which conducts us to so many great nations upon its shores, and even to all our possessions in the East, is well entitled to the consideration of the chemists and engineers of this country. The only chemical preparation which yet has been attempted for the purpose of dissipating this saline deposit, has been found to have so corrosive an effect upon the metal of the boiler, that this remedy has proved to be worse than the disease. The matter is certainly well worthy of the attention of the scientific world.

## NOVELTIES IN LITERATURE AND ART.

IN THE PRESS.

**Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of Sir Matthew Hale, Bart., by J. B. Williams, Esq., LL.D.**—A new and illustrated collection of Colburn's Modern Novelists, with corrections and notes by the several authors.—England, a Poem, by J. W. Ord, Vol. II.—Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad.—The Edinburgh University Souvenir.—The Musical Magazine.—Dr. Blundell, on the Diseases of Women and Children.—On the 2nd of March, the First Part of a History of British Fishes, by W. Yarrell, F.L.S., with woodcuts of all the species, and numerous illustrative vignettes.—An Account of China.

**Just published.**—The Romance of History (Spain, Vol. I.) 6s.—Recollections of Mirabeau, 3rd edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d.—The Geographical Annual, 1835, 21s.—The Biblical Annual, 1835, 21s.—The Almanac's Manual, royal 48mo. 1s.—German, for Beginners, by W. Wittich, 12mo. 3s. 6d.—Lardner's Euclid, 4th edit. 8vo. 9s.—Marston; a novel, 3 vols. royal 12mo. 31s. 6d.—The Genealogy of the British Peerage, by Lodge, 8vo. 16s. Lodge's Peerage, 1835, 8vo. 16s.—The Prophetic Discourse, 8vo. 6s. 6d.—The Mother's Book, 12mo. 2s. 6d.—Pearson's Hulsean Essay, 8vo. 5s. 6d.—Lawson's Sermons, 8vo. 12s.—Scientific Conversation Cards, by the Rev. B. H. Draper, 3s. 6d. case.—Youth's Keepsake, 18mo. 2s.—Little Library, Vol. XV. Francis Lever; or, the Young Mechanic, sq. 4s.—American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1835, royal 12mo. 5s.—The Book of Fate, 8vo. 5s.—The Book of Fate, abridged, 1s. 6d.—The Guiding Star, 12mo. 2s. 6d.—Young on the Computation of Logarithms, 12mo. 5s.—Le Nouveau Trésor, 12mo. 2s. 6d.—The Girl's Book of Sports, 16mo. 4s. 6d.—The Girl's Own Book, 16mo. 4s. 6d.—St. John's Gospel, Greek, Latin, and English, Interlinear, 8vo. 6s.—A Greek Grammar for the New Testament, 8vo. 4s. 6d.—Triglot Evangelists, Interlinear, 8vo., with Grammar, 31s. 6d. without Grammar, 28s.—Map of the Borough of Marylebone, 14s. plain.—Three Years in the Pacific, by an Officer in the United States Navy, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.—Naturalist's Annual, for 1835; or, Howitt's Book of Science, 12mo. 9s.—Cross Roads, a Game, 7s. 6d.—Rose's Hulsean Lectures for 1833, 8vo. 8s.—Sumner's St. John, 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.—The Peep of Day, 2nd edit. enlarged, &c. 3s.—Veritas Christiana, demy 32mo. 2s.—East India Register and Directory, for 1835, 10s.—Wright's Contributions to the Botany of India, 8vo. 7s. 6d.—Hyacinth; or, the Contrast, fc. 8vo. 3s.—Cruikshank's Sketch Book, oblong plain, 15s.—New Testament Libri Historici, Greek 3 vols. 8vo. 27s.—Memoirs of the Duchess d'Abantes, Vol. VII. demy 8vo. 14s.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. F. J.—received.

We are often requested, in one week, to answer more questions, and solve more disputed points, than we could do with a month's leisure. All such Correspondents will therefore be good enough to understand that it is out of our disrespect to them, but simply because we have not time, that we do not attend to their requests.

The paper referred to by J. B. did not appear, because no scientific or unexpected result was consequent on the ascent of the mountain.

We are most willing to believe that the *ATHENÆUM* has many friends; but some persons who so sign themselves, we regret to say, very pitiable blockheads. We are constantly annoyed by "well wishers" and "sincere admirers," who protest, for reasons duly assigned, against Mr. A. reviewing one class of books, or Mr. B. another, when we, who may be presumed to know something of the contributors to this Journal, never heard of either party. We have been lately favoured with more than the customary allowance of this consense; and this week a very serious friend, signing himself "Nuntia," observes, that in our review of Moffatt's 'Book of Science,' the work was highly commended; and further, that we advised the author to publish a second part; that a second part was in due time published, which also we highly commended; and then comes the gist of the letter:—the writer, according to his own belief, has ascertained that these reviews were written by the author himself; and the fair inference from his letter is, that Mr. Moffatt could not keep his own counsel, and has betrayed the fact; and then we are warned, that if such things become known, "our readers will lose that confidence they now repose in us," and therefore we are advised "to desire our writers to put a gag on their mouths." Now what will 'Nuntia' say when informed, that *till we received his letter, we had no knowledge that such a man as Mr. Moffatt was in existence, but from the fact that his name appeared on the title-page of the Book of Science?*

The Title-page and Index to this year's volume of the *ATHENÆUM*, will be given next Saturday. Great care has been bestowed on the latter, which will, we believe, be found far more complete than any heretofore published.

## ADVERTISEMENT

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, Dec. 11.

**THE EXAMINATION for the MEDALS** given for Proficiency in Modern Languages, according to recent Regulations of the Board of M.D., took place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instants, when Medals for French were awarded to Messrs. Rind, Flanagan, Burgh, Douglas (Arthur), Strick, and Kenny—for German, to Mr. John Palliser—for Italian, to Mr. Leiper.

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For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dulau and Co. 37, Solo-square, London.

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The course of Mathematics goes far beyond what is required for the Examination previous to admission into the École Royale Polytechnique, for which the Institution of Fontenay aux Roses has prepared a large number of pupils with singular success. There is a Riding-master and a sufficient number of horses for the exclusive use of the Pupils attached to the School.

Prospectus, containing further details, may be had of Mr. Courand, Director, at the Establishment, or at his Office, (rue Choiseul, No. 4, Paris).

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Des appartements commodes, spacieux et séparés entièrement l'un de l'autre, une table copieusement servie, la jouissance d'une bibliothèque bien composée, celle d'un piano et d'une harpe, la lecture des journaux quotidiens, et l'avantage de pouvoir se perfectionner dans la conversation française, en vivant au sein d'une famille parisienne; voilà pour l'intérieur de l'habitation, et ce qui la recommande à la préférence des familles.

Quant aux agréments extérieurs, il suffira d'énoncer que ce château, baigné entre la Seine et la forêt de Saint-Germain, commande un parc de 30 arpents, et que, dans son ensemble pittoresque, il comprend, outre un verger très-fertile et des espaliers garnis d'excellents produits, un petit bois, une promenade en berceau plantée d'arbres magnifiques, et les eaux courantes d'une petite rivière où l'on peut voguer en nacelle et pêcher.

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N.B. Il y a écuries et remises. Plusieurs voitures partent chaque jour de Poisy pour Paris, et y reviennent.

Pour plus amples renseignements, s'adresser à Paris à M. Maas, Rue Montmartre, No. 6, qui fera voir une esquisse lithographique représentant la façade principale du château; ou au propriétaire, M. A. Mignot, à Poisy, près Saint-Germain.

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The Assured with this Company participate periodically in the profits.

The Bonus declared on the 30d of July, 1831, attaches to all Policies effected on or before the 31st day of December, 1829.

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## Sale by Auction.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

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